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REPORTAGE ON GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE MEETING

Romanian Delegate Speaks

AU261308 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0805 GMT 26 Jan 79 AU

["Romanian Chief Delegate's Address to Disarmament Committee"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES 26 Jan--Making an address during the general debates of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, Romanian chief delegate Ilie Radulescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, pointed out that the Romanian delegation participates in the works of this new committee starting out from the conviction that to concert the decisive efforts of the member-states, of all countries for concrete measures toward disarmament is today a priority task. Of special importance, he said, would be the consecreation in international accords with compulsory legal force, of all states' pledge not to resort under any circumstance and pretext whatsoever, to the use of force or threat with force, to immixture in internal affairs of other states and not to assist with armed forces, under any reason, the actions of various groups rising against the lawful governments of sovereign and independent states.

In defining the role incumbent upon the disarmament committee, he said, it is necessary that priority be given to the convenanting of measures apt to secure the halting of the arms race, the cessation of earmarking further financial means to augmenting the military potential by all states and first of all by the strongly armed ones. In this respect, Romania suggested the freezing of the military budgets, effectives and armaments, with a view to subsequently reducing them gradually, by 10-15 per cent in a first stage. The funds thus released could be channelled toward the carrying through of development programmes of the countries cutting down their military budgets, as also to backing the developing countries' efforts for their social and economic progress.

Approaching the question of general disarmament, Romania sets out from the fact that the most serious threat at world security, peace and cooperation is the military situation in Europe, where huge quantities of weapons have been amassed and the largest military effectives have been concentrated, equipped with the most sophisticated mass destruction means. Hence, the necessity of enacting measures on military disengagement and disarmament without which one cannot speak of genuine security on the continent. In this respect, Romania considers that the adoption of the commitment not to locate further troops and weapons on the territories of other states and to start gradually reducing and then withdrawing all foreign troops and weapons to within the national frontiers, dismantling the military bases on the territory of other states, diminishing and ceasing the military manoevres and generally any showdown of force at the frontiers of other countries, would be of outstanding importance for the peace and security of the continent. The strengthening of peace and security of states demands the continuous reduction of the military activity of the blocs, the intensification of the actions pursuing to create conditions for the concomitant abolition of the North Atlantic pact and of the Warsaw Treaty. In this perspective, in view of heightened mutual confidence, Romania attaches outstanding political importance to the establishment between the military blocs of a zone where no army and weapon should be located, no military manoevres and drills are arranged.

Romania, the speaker went on, considers it necessary that priority be given in the committee's activity to the cessation of the nuclear arms race, to providing conditions for nuclear disarmament to start.

The consolidation of international peace and security renders it imperatively necessary to carry through efficient measures on banning the use of nuclear weapons, halting their production and sophistication, gradually reducing the stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their vectors, until their complete liquidation, and on starting the negotiation of a treaty under which the nuclear states should commit themselves not to resort, under any circumstance and pretext whatsoever, to the use of nuclear weapons and any other weapons, and to the threat with force against states that do not possess nuclear weapons, have given up the production and purchase of nuclear weapons, as also the location of such weapons on their territories. The measures directed toward nuclear disarmament must affect in no way the UN hampered access of all states to the peaceful uses of atomic energy and nuclear technologies. Romania advocates the adoption within the disarmament committee of measures conducive to the cessation of the production, the elimination from the armies' technique, and the banning of the use of chemical, biological, radiological and any other mass destruction weapons, the neutron bomb included.

The Romanian delegate stressed the special importance Romania attaches to the organizational and operative framework of the committee, highlighting that underlying this activity should be the right of all member-states to participate in all works of the committee and of its agencies, as soverign and independent states.

What will be essential to the activity of the disarmament committee is not belonging to on bloc or another, but the way how the states, as subjects of international law, make their contribution to the common effort of negotiating actual disarmament measures.

The speaker pointed out that in the immediately next stage the committee should start setting the concrete programme of activity and elaborating its procedures, specifying the relations between the committee and the United Nations Organization, by setting out from the primordial responsibility of the UN with respect to disarmament.

In concluding, the speaker highlighted that all decisionmaking in the committee should be grounded on the participants' consensus and that Romania will make an active, constructive contribution to the proper unfolding of the disarmament negotiations.

GDR Ambassador Speaks

LD280754 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Geneva--"As a socialist state at the juncture between the two most powerful military alliances the GDR regards disarmament and the strengthening of international security as a fundamental concern, which it has pursued unswervingly in its 30 years of existence and which it continues to pursue." This was underlined by Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder today, at the Geneva Disarmament Committee, which continued its spring session on Friday with two sessions.

The GDR spokesman came out emphatically in favor of effective measures to end the arms race and went on: "This is all the more necessary and urgent since there are forces at work which are trying, by means of the long-term NATO program and its adopted measures, not only to check the process of detente and disarmament but to reverse it." Dr Herder recalled the NATO maneuvers which take place annually near the western border of the GDR, which have grown into the largest military maneuvers since World War II.

The GDR could not remain indifferent to what was going on in the military sphere in the immediate proximity of its state borders. "The experience of history confirm the statement made by the 10th UN special session that the arms race represents an unpredictable threat to peace," the GDR ambassador underlined. He stressed that there was a pressing need to bring about a decisive turn in the negotiations on a halt to the arms race and disarmament.

Dr Herder affirmed the readiness of the socialist states "to negotiate on every kind of weapon." The GDR representative noted that this, the only multilateral negotiating body for global disarmament measures should concentrate primarily on drafting agreements for a ban on weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons. He described an agreement on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests, which has been the subject of discussions in the committee for many years, as an important step towards limiting the nuclear arms race.

The USSR had submitted a number of concrete proposals on this problem which had led to considerable progress in the tripartite negotiations involving the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain. Besides measures to reduce the danger of a nuclear war, Dr Herder went on, the GDR also regarded the strengthening of security guarantees for nonnuclear states as important. The Soviet draft convention offered a suitable basis for this.

In view of the worldwide protest against the neutron bomb the GDR spokesman demanded that drafting an agreement for a ban on neutron weapons should not be further delayed. The disarmament committee should in his opinion begin negotiations on this immediately on the basis of the draft convention of the socialist states.

Dr Herder affirmed the readiness of the GDR to make its contribution to halting the arms race and to disarmament along with other states and to cooperate in the committee with all delegations for the benefit of the common cause.

Polish Delegate Speaks

LD280306 Warsaw PAP in English 0515 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, 26 Jan, PAP--Speaking today at a plenary session of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, Polish representative Ambassador Bogumil Sujka said the most important task of the present day is the consolidation of the process of detente. Poland attaches great importance to the Soviet-U.S. SALT-II talks, the successful completion of which would reduce the degree of military confrontation, creating much more favourable atmosphere for negotiations in other fields.

The Polish delegate said among other things:

The attempts of certain military-industrial circles in the West, striving to accelerate the arms race to ensure for themselves military superiority, pose a threat to peace. Accusing other states of obtaining military edge, these circles try to justify in this way an increase in their own expenditures on armaments.

The immediate starting of negotiations by all nuclear powers on stopping the nuclear armament race assumes special significance.

Ambassador Sujka went on: The recent declaration of the Warsaw Treaty states set a realistic, business-like and firm course of activities for military detente. Especially important is the statement contained in the document which says that the member-states are ready to limit or [words indistinct] kind of nuclear or conventional weapon.

Poland's initiatives, first of all the declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace adopted by the U.N. are very important for the consolidation of international security and disarmament.

It is necessary to take further steps to effectively prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. First of all, it is important to universalize the non-proliferation treaty and to [word indistinct] the effectiveness of safeguards on the part of the international agency of atomic energy. The disarmament committee should take steps to introduce the ban on the development of new kinds of mass destruction weapons such as chemical weapons and the ban on the development of production and deployment of neutron weapons. The committee should bring about the starting of negotiations on the demilitarization of the beds of seas and oceans, the reduction of military budgets and conventional arms.

Yugoslav Press Comments

LD291518 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1338 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 29 (TANJUG)--The League of Communists of Yugoslavia official organ KOMUNIST and the economic weekly ECONOMSKA POLITIKA write today that the disarmament committee in Geneva starts work in unfavorable international conditions. Both papers, however, express the hope that this will not represent an insurmountable obstacle to the process of democratization in this field, and to the obviously increased importance of the United Nations' role.

KOMUNIST writes that the group of nonaligned countries can be expected to be a highly active factor in the efforts to implement as effectively as possible the decisions and recommendations of the 10th United Nations special session, also initiated by the nonalined countries. KOMUNIST considers that the disarmament committee should contribute to maintaining the impetus created at the special UN session. "Its programme can be suitable to the nonalined countries only if it truly reflects the contents and priorities contained in the final document of the session," the paper writes.

EKONOMSKA POLITIKA writes that it would be too optimistic to expect the Geneva committee to reach the goals at its first meeting. However, the paper considers that "the very fact that these matters have been put on the agenda, and that the number of participants in the debate is increasing, is encouraging".

Speaking of the situation in Europe, EKONOMSKA POLITIKA writes that making the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security and international cooperation would have the most beneficial effect. An agreement on a ban on the production of new types of conventional weapons for mass destruction would also be of special importance.

Belgrade BORBA Commentary

LD280039 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1114 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 27 (TANJUG)--The daily BORBA which is issued in Belgrade and in Zagreb, today expresses fear that the present and previous forms of the Geneva conference on disarmament will not differ much in work and the results of work. "This is pointed to by the positions stated by a number of countries whose stands on all aspects of this problem have not virtually changed. It means that at the current negotiations too they will probably be persistent in endeavours to defend their view points," the daily writes in a commentary on the current session of the disarmament committee in Geneva.

The daily brings to notice views of various military-political groups unofficially stated at this session that "the two superpowers, on whose bilateral negotiations the fate of multilateral negotiations in the Palace of Nations will allegedly fully depend, will continue having the main and decisive say in Geneva." It is clear that the work of this committee will not be either easy or simple, BORBA notes and points to the statements of representatives of non-aligned countries and neutral Sweden that "no real progress in the solution of this question can be expected without radical changes in the practice so far of international negotiations on disarmament."

BORBA points to the 17-year session of the previous Geneva conference at which "the absence of any positive results was an effect exclusively of irresponsible conduct of the big powers, that is, of the nonexistence of readiness to hold a really equal dialogue with the other participants in the conference." The influential daily concludes the commentary with a warning that the greatest responsibility and obligations for the activity of this committee fall precisely on those committee members who produce and improve means of mass destruction. "They, first, and the other committee members too should maintain the spirit of the special session and of all its decisions," the daily concludes.

BUDAPEST PAPER CARRIES ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON DISARMAMENT

LD281847 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 28 (MTI)--In its Sunday edition NEPSZABADSAG, the central daily of the HSWP, carries a roundtable discussion on disarmament with the participation of Colonel Karoly Bognar, deputy head of the Hungarian delegation attending the Vienna talks on arms and troops cuts; Matyas Domokos, Hungarian envoy to the Geneva Disarmament Conference; Janos Petran, senior department head in the Foreign Ministry, and Laszlo Tolnay, chairman of the disarmament committee of the Hungarian Peace Council.

Matyas Domokos stresses, among other things: "We are convinced that such a disarmament which the latest proposals of the Warsaw Treaty consultative body envisage, and which is based on the observation of each other's interests and on the principle of equal security, strengthens the security of not the socialist countries alone, but of all the states subscribing to the accord."

Janos Petran calls the attention to the fact that "the socialist countries' military-political alliance is explicitly designed to guarantee security and protection to the member-states. It is a fundamental element of keeping international peace and security." In answer to the question what kind of a role the small and the big countries can play in disarmament, Janos Petran explained: "Naturally the objective differences and proportions are apparent also in international politics and on the forums of the disarmament talks. The superpowers which own the strategic nuclear arms, have by the nature of things, special roles and responsibilities...however, none of the other states are exempt from responsibility for international security."

"In reality the medium powers and the small countries cannot be left out of the struggle for disarmament either", stressed Colonel Karoly Bognar. "Currently there are about 24 million armed soldiers in the world, which is a number unusually high in peacetime. Seventy-five percent of the world's armed forces are made up by the armies of the medium powers and the small countries. This figure also shows that disarmament cannot be limited for the superpowers, even if we are aware that the chief task is limitation of nuclear armament and averting the danger of a nuclear war."

Speaking about the disarmament activity of the Hungarian Peace Council Laszlo Tolnay explained: "The National Peace Council is operating as an agency of the World Peace Council. Its tasks and objectives are more or less identical with those of government-level diplomacy: Promotion of curbing the armament race and elaboration of disarmament agreements. To this end the NPC is cooperating with 237 peace movements and progressive organizations of 127 countries and participating in various events serving the goal of disarmament."

A new round of the arms and troops cuts talks in Vienna is scheduled to start in the coming days. Janos Petran evaluated the state of these talks as follows: "Progress is not only necessary but also possible on this forum. However, such a progress can only be attained if all the participants are really seeking an agreement in a constructive way, with strict observation of the coordinated principles of the talks and with a readiness to compromise. The security of the participating states should be a matter of mutual consideration. There can be no word about the Western negotiating partners getting unilateral advantages in the region subject to the limitation of armament, and upsetting thus the established military power relations in central Europe." "The representatives of the socialist countries", said Janos Petran, "are representing an objective and constructive stance at the Vienna talks. We are frankly seeking the earliest conclusion of such an agreement which would provide for an eventual reduction of the armed forces. We have made concrete steps, proposals which considered to the utmost many elements of the Western states' proposals."

In contribution to the same topic Colonel Bognar pointed out: "Acceptance of the socialist countries' proposal would reduce by about 200,000 the number of the armed forces of the sides to the agreement, stationed in central Europe. In spite of all this, now at the start of the new negotiation round we can see no sign of a quick and positive response from the part of the NATO countries. Probably such an answer will keep us waiting awhile."

In connection with the work of the extended session of the Geneva Disarmament Committee Matyas Domokos said: "Talks have been running for years on the elaboration of such important draft agreements as complete cessation of atomic warfare, prohibition of the production and accumulation of chemical weaponry, or banning of certain types of new mass destruction weapons. The draft agreement of the socialist countries concerning prohibition of the production of neutron weapons has been lying on the table of the committee since the spring of last year. Parallel with the work of the disarmament committees, the superpowers are also having discussions on most of these issues, successful completion of which would be much facilitated if SALT-II could be concluded. And this, in my opinion, would also make possible for the disarmament committee to finalize several highly important agreements this year."

SLOVAK PAPER RAPS NATO MANEUVERS DURING MBFR TALKS

LD301024 Prague CTK in English 0806 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bratislava, 30 Jan CETEKA--The NATO "Reforger" manoeuvres which started yesterday constitute a special boycott of the Vienna talks on the arms and troops reduction in central Europe, the Slovak trade union daily PRACE writes today. The efforts for violating military balance in Europe are in no way in harmony with the efforts of states for the liquidation of the present excessive military concentration in the area. The provocative character of the manoeuvres is so striking that it was criticized recently even by certain members of the Bonn government. However, despite this the NATO adventurous circles continue their dangerous policy of provocations, the daily states.

ATA COMMENTS ON VISIT TO U.S. BY DENG XIAOPING

LD301156 Tirana ATA in English 0934 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

["Visit Serving the Strengthening of Counterrevolutionary Alliance of Chinese Social Imperialism with U.S. Imperialism"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 30 Jan, ATA--As reported, one of the main chieftains of Chinese revisionists, the Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice Premier of the State Council Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] arrived in Washington upon the invitation of President Carter. He will pay an official visit to the USA.

The Chinese revisionist propaganda expresses its enthusiasm for the visit, describing it as "the long awaited day", "opening of a new era in the ties of friendship between the USA and China", etc. On his part, the chieftain of U.S. imperialism Carter has declared that "Deng Xiaoping's visit to the USA will show to the whole world that "the friendship between the two countries is important", and that "it will be more important in the future."

According to the Western press, the reception extended to Deng Xiaoping by Carter and other chieftains of U.S. imperialism is characterized by an "extraordinary magnificance, unprecedented since Nikita Krushchev's visit 20 years ago". About 1,100 journalists will follow this visit.

The news agencies report that both sides, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese social imperialists as well, try to draw profits from this visit. "Washington and the U.S. business circles," they stress, referring to the penetration of the U.S. capital in China, "hope that they will ensure numerous profits soon". On its part, Chinese social imperialism, opening the doors to the U.S. capital and the Western one in general, aims to strengthen its economic and military potential, to realize its ambitions to transform China into a superpower.

The news agencies point out particularly the political aims of this visit. In connection with this, different observers stress that with the aid of the Chinese leaders, President Carter aims to make Asia a "new oasis of peace", where the USA "will try to have an important influence". On his part, Deng Xiaoping stressed in an interview granted to the magazine TIME that "the sole realistic (?thing) is to unite". Thus, it clearly follows that this visit serves the strengthening of the counterrevolutionary alliance of Chinese social imperialism with U.S. imperialism to the detriment of the freedom and independence of the various peoples and countries and in rivalry with Soviet social imperialism for world hegemony.

'CLANDESTINE' PRICE INCREASES IN E. EUROPE REPORTED

LD301130 Tirana in Polish to Poland 0530 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] The economic crisis is increasingly burdening the working masses in revisionist countries in Eastern Europe. In Poland the price for gasoline increased by 7.7 percent, together with prices for many other articles. Frightened by the strong rebellion of the Polish people in 1970 and 1976, the Polish government is now also employing other methods apart from price increases. The domestic market is being supplied with the same, or only marginally different, items at a higher price. Thus, certain kinds of bread and ham are now being sold at prices two and one-half times greater than hitherto. This clandestine method of price increases is implemented in all the revisionist countries in order to deceive the working masses.

BTA: DENG'S VISIT TO U.S. DOES NOT SERVE PEACE

AU301543 Sofia BTA in English 1352 GMT 30 Jan 79 AU

["Morning Makes the Day"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 30 Jan, BTA news analyst S. Kozhuharov--The establishment of diplomatic relations at the end of last year opened a new page in Sino-American dialogue. Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] present visit to the U.S.A. is intended to disperse any doubts in the U.S.A. whether it was wrong of Mr Carter to turn this page. Mr Deng Xiaoping will try to win for the cause of the "four modernizations" engineered by him, those U.S. businessmen who agree with the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT that the prospects of Sino-American trade are too modest in comparison with the (?hopes) cherished by some Americans and the ambitious targets of China herself. Still the more people are asking themselves the question how will China succeed in meeting her rapidly growing debts to the West. The attractive mirage of China's vast market was a necessary element in Mr Carter's efforts to gain wider support for getting closer with Peking. But economic prospects are not the key factor behind the two countries getting closer to each other.

The closeness is based primarily on political grounds. At news conferences and in interviews in the last few weeks the U.S. President went to great lengths to convince the world that normalization of Sino-American relations will not be aimed against the Soviet Union. Mr Deng Xiaoping, however, proved the contrary on the first day of his stay with his anti-Soviet statements at the banquet given in his honour by the U.S. President. And while at the banquet he used the word "hegemony", which in the present Beijing [Peking] vocabulary stands as a synonym of the Soviet Union. In yesterday's TIME issue nothing else but an alleged "Soviet threat to world peace", a well-known Maoist thesis, was used by Mr Deng Xiaoping to justify his appeals for an anti-Soviet military-political and economic bloc formed of China, U.S.A., the EEC and Japan. Mr Deng's idea, however, is not new. It is merely a modification of the one-time sanitary cordon against the Soviet Union, organized by Churchill [words indistinct] of the so-called anticommunist league, engineered by the Nazi Germany. It will do good the contemporary authors of anti-Soviet and anti-communist blocs, alliances, cordons and any inventions of the kind, as well as the world, to remember the lessons of history. It has already proved that all such initiatives have come to a sad end.

Welcoming the Chinese guest to the White House, the two heads of state spoke good of the two countries' role in maintaining the world peace. But considering it is morning that makes the day, the first day of the first visit of the leader of modern China to the U.S.A leaves no expectations that these words will be filled with content.

DAILY DISCUSSES 'TRILATERAL STRATEGY OF U.S. IMPERIALISM'

AU301545 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 30 Jan 79 AU

["U.S. Imperialism's 'Trilateral Strategy'"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 30 Jan, BTA--In a long article in today's issue of ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME Professor Tonsho Trendafilov makes an analysis of the essence of the "trilateral strategy" idea which appeared as a reaction by the diplomatic community circles in the U.S.A. against the Nixon-Ford-Kissinger policy for normalizing the relations with the Soviet Union. The author points out that the ideologists of trilateralism accuse Kissinger in particular of the fact that he overestimated the negotiations with the Soviet Union and neglected the interests of the three imperialist centres.

It is pointed out in the article that trilateralism aims at solving a number of complicated problems of capitalism, at integrating the "Third World" countries to the developed capitalist states and, above all, to unite all the reactionary forces in the struggle against real socialism and the revolutionary movements in the world.

Prof Trendafilov writes: "It is not hard to see that behind the beautiful phrases of the 'commonness of interests' and the future 'world corporation' the doubtlessly egoistic calculations of U.S. imperialism are hidden, which make many bourgeois theoreticians ask themselves the alarming question of whether this community would fall under the U.S. economic hegemony". He also states that this concept is underlain by the interrelations of the main capitalist countries which are to integrate the "Third World" to themselves. The article reads explicitly that it would be a bad mistake to think that the trilateral theory is unreservedly shared by the U.S. partners, a proof of which [words indistinct] of keen reactions by the leading figures of France and the FRG to certain moves of U.S. administration.

Concluding that trilateralism plays an important part in forming the foreign political course of the West, Prof Trendafilov points to the activity of the influential unofficial Trilateral Committee, which serves as a source of ideas and evaluations of the state of international relations. In conclusion the author of the article emphasizes that special commentaries are hardly necessary to understand [that] both the class stands of the Trilateral Committee and the reactionary character of the social philosophy [of] its members are guided by stands and character which are the product and weapon of U.S. foreign policy. At the same time he sees in this strategy a danger of returning to the years of cold war.

POLAND'S GIEREK ARRIVES IN SOFIA, MET BY ZHIVKOV

AU311058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 31 Jan 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers, a party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Poland led by Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, arrived a short while ago on an official and friendly visit. At Sofia Airport, which was decorated with the two countries' party and national flags, the high Polish guests were cordially greeted by party and state leaders led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The official greetings of the party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Poland led by Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, were directly broadcast by the Khorizont station of the Bulgarian radio.

BONEV RECEIVES VISITING PDRY OFFICIAL

AU301556 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 30 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, has received 'Abd al-Mukhin, secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. During the friendly talks, issues on further expanding and developing the ties between the parliaments of the two countries were discussed.

SOFIA RADIO ANNOUNCES 1978 PLAN FULFILLMENT FIGURES

AU302225 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 30 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The committee on the uniform system of social information at the Council of Ministers has released an announcement on the fulfillment of the uniform plan on the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria in 1978, the third year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The announcement reports that during the third year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the worker collectives achieved further major results in the struggle for fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the decisions of the national party conference regarding high quality and efficiency in everything and everywhere. The socialist competition campaign in honor of the national party conference gave a broader horizon for an expression of the people's initiative and creativity. This raised and consolidated qualitatively new criteria in the comprehensive social activity.

The national economy continued to develop in 1978 at increased and constant rates. Compared with 1977, the national income increased about 6 percent. The social productivity of labor increased about 6 percent compared with 1977 and thus secured an increase in the total national income.

The 1978 plan for finished industrial products was fulfilled 100.1 percent. Compared with 1977, industrial production increased 7 percent and labor productivity increased 6.4 percent.

The task connected with reducing the prime cost of production was attained. Compared with 1977, some 270 million leva of material expenditures were saved in 1978 while the prime cost of production was reduced by about 2 percent. As a result of saving material expenditures and of increasing production, the industrial enterprises increased their profit by about 18 percent more than in 1977. The quality of products improved and 28.2 percent over the planned production was given a "K" mark ["K"mark is given for good quality production] and a "1" mark was given to 3.3. percent of the production.

Agricultural production was influenced by the unfavorable impact of a number of factors such as the spring dry spells, and the summer droughts and hailstorms that affected many agricultural regions in the country.

Under the direct guidance of the party, major work was done to compensate the losses caused by natural disasters. The worker collectives were mobilized in order to harvest the crops promptly and without any losses. In 1978 agricultural production amounted to 5.7 billion leva, or about 5 percent more than in 1977.

The construction and assembly-work organizations in particular fulfilled their construction tasks totaling 2.4 billion leva which is 3.2 percent more than 1977, while the total plan was fulfilled 98.2 percent. The labor productivity plan was overfulfilled 2.6 percent.

The economic transportation organizations destined for general public use fulfilled the 1978 plan in its basic indexes. Some 36,500,000 tons of cargo was transported; 3 percent more than 1977. The annual plan for the transportation of passengers was overfulfilled 1 percent.

The 1978 plan on incomes as a result of communication services was overfulfilled 2.9 percent and the 1978 plan on profits was overfulfilled 9.8 percent more than in 1977.

The 1978 foreign trade turnover increased 11.1 percent compared with 1977. The structure of the exports also improved--the relative share of machines and equipment in the foreign trade turnover amounted to 47.3 percent as compared with 45.3 percent in 1977.

Bulgaria's participation in socialist economic integration continued to expand and deepen. The major portion of the foreign trade turnover was achieved with the CEMA member-countries and primarily with the Soviet Union.

On the basis of increasing the national income, prerequisites were created to sucessfully fulfill the party's December program for raising the people's living standards. Per capita spending increased about 5 percent compared with 1977. The average worker's salary for manual workers and non-manual workers increased 3.1 percent and thus reached 1,873 leva annually. In industry this increase amounted to 3.6 percent; in agriculture--4.2 percent; in transportation--3.7 percent; and in communications--3.2 percent.

The public consumption funds totaled 4.22 billion leva, an increase of about 5 percent as compared with 1977.

State's expenditures for education, culture and art, health protection and social security also increased.

As a result of an increased amount of industrial products on the domestic market [words indistinct] for consumer needs, the supply of various consumer goods increased.

The retail turnover plan was overfulfilled 1.2 percent. Compared with 1977, the retail turnover increased by 4 percent.

In 1978, 66,511 housing units were completed and given to the people in accordance with the state, cooperative and individual building programs. General schools with a total capacity of 15,196, hospital space totaling 1,520 more beds, nurseries with a total capacity of 3,200, kindergartens with a total capacity of 18,168 and other units for cultural and other purposes were built and opened in 1978. Some 1,464,000 students attended schools in 1978-1979, in other words 166 out of every 1,000 persons were students.

Further successes were also achieved in the sphere of culture and art. The light music programs designed for the people also increased.

The results of the fulfillment of the uniform plan on the socioeconomic development of the country in 1978 show a constant trend toward increasing the efficiency of the national economy. Along with this, it is necessary in 1979 and 1980, the decisive years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, to more broadly use the initiative and creative activity of the worker collectives for perfecting the socialist organization of labor, for more rationally using the labor, material and financial resources and for increasing the efficiency and quality of social production.

GOVERNMENT DECREES NEW AGRICULTURAL 'ECONOMIC MECHANISM'

LD292022 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 29 Jan, [BTA]--The latest issue of the STATE GAZETTE carries a government decree on improvement of the management of agricultural production. By this decree the Bulgarian Government introduces a new economic mechanism--the mechanism of self-sustainment--to all agro-industrial complexes, agricultural research-and-production corporations and all other organizations within the framework of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry.

According to the new economic mechanism remuneration in agriculture will fully depend in the future on the profits realized by the corresponding agricultural organization. The same stands for the salaries of the specialists and management cadres. The agro-industrial complexes as a whole and their every production unit, like fieldworking teams and various farms, will be fully self-sustained.

Agricultural planning will be based on four obligatory indices--the obligatory fulfillment of quotas of several finished products. The other production will be regulated by contracts with the trade organizations on the principle of free-equilibrium prices. On the principle of differential rent the state will collect minimum taxes for the arable land owned by the agricultural organizations and in compliance with its quality. This will stimulate producers to cultivate all their land. The currency import limit will be defined in the future by the export realized by the corresponding organization. This will encourage producers' direct interest in raising their exports. Capital investments in agriculture will be credited by the bank. Credits will be obtained on the grounds of sufficiently substantiated higher effectivity of the investments proposed by the corresponding agricultural organizations. Poor crops and natural calamities will be compensated for by the insurance institutes. The new economic mechanism in the Bulgarian agriculture will undoubtedly influence the whole national economy as the national agricultural output provides 24 percent of the national revenue and 40 per cent of the consumption funds. A rise in effectivity of the Bulgarian agriculture will have an impact on the entire socialist community taking into consideration that Bulgaria shoulders now 14 percent of all agrarian exports within the CMEA framework.

TERRITORIAL CHANGES DECREED, TOURISM INSTRUCTION ISSUED

AU291600 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Unattributed Report: "From the STATE GAZETTE"]

[Excerpt] Today's issue of the STATE GAZETTE publishes a decree of the State Council on administrative-territorial changes in our country concerning the Burgas, Varna, Gabrovo, Plovdiv, Kurdzhali and Turgovishte Okrugs. The decree stipulates the creation of mayor's offices in certain districts of the capital's municipality.

An excerpt from the Council of Ministers instruction about improving efficiency and intensive, further development of international tourism has also been published in the STATE GAZETTE. The State Committee on Tourism is being appointed as a central administrative department entrusted with the implementationof national policy in the sector of international and domestic tourism in our country and is entrusted with outlining the trends of this development. The instructions of the committee will henceforth be considered obligatory for all ministries and all other departments and organizations concerned with tourism.

SOFIA RADIO SCORES BELGRADE POLITIKA ON MACEDONIAN ISSUE

AU302130 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Jan 79 AU

[Text] A BTA report from Belgrade says the 75th anniversary of one of the oldest newspapers in the Balkans--Belgrade's POLITIKA--is being celebrated there. In this connection, POLITIKA has published a facsimile on its first page from its first issue printed on 12 January, old calendar, 1904. Those people who today are so furiously denying the Bulgarian nature of the major part of the Macedonian people should read the special telegram to POLITIKA published on the first page.

It says: "Istanbul 12 January--special telegram to POLITIKA--the Porte [the Turkish Government] has told the representatives of the great powers that Bulgarian agitators in the area of Bitola have been attempting to involve the people in further unrest during the spring and thus hinder the introduction of any reforms."

It is only natural to immediately ask why this most authoritative newspaper at that time has called the functionaries of the revolutionary movement in Macedonia "Bulgarians" and not "Macedonians." And what is more, this special POLITIKA telegram mentions further unrest, which means further demonstrations of resistence against the enslavers, and this was after the 1903 Ilinden uprising. There is another point as well--a special POLITIKA telegram from Sofia was also published: "Sofia 12 January--special telegram to POLITIKA--AGENCE TELEGRAPHIQUE BULGARE (BTA) reported that the most recent note of the Porte to the great powers which was directed against Bulgaria was full of untruths and fabrications." The end of this report could not be read because the present publishers of this facsimile put the figure of 1904 in order to mark this jubilee [words indistinct] one can, however, read "Macedonian", which makes it obvious why the figure of this anniversary was put exactly there. It is clear that the Istanbul protest was connected with the activities of the Bulgarians in Macedonia. It is also obvious that none other than Turkey knew best who should be blamed for the Ilinden uprising and for the further unrest in the Bitola region.

MORE OF BCP'S DRAGOYCHEVA MEMOIRS ON RELATIONS WITH SFRY

AU301255 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 25 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[BCP Central Committee Politburo member "Tsola Dragoycheva: 'On Classminded and Internationalist Positions'--excerpt from the third volume, entitled 'Victory', of Tsola Dragoycheva's three-volume memoirs entitled 'The Call of Duty'"]

[Excerpts] The first and natural reaction which we, the members of the Central Committee, felt was joy, because of the re-establishment of contacts with the leadership of the fraternal Yugoslav Communist Party. We believed and expected that the two envoys from the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee had come to Sofia to consolidate the old, existing relations between the two parties, which the war had interrupted, to exchange information about the state of the armed antifascist struggle, about the preparations for it and how it was proceeding, and, of course, to mutually mark the beginning of a coordinated joint struggle against fascism and against the Hitlerite invaders of the Balkans.

Unfortunately, however, our expectations were disappointed... Instead of a comradely dialog, instead of a dialog inspired by good will and mutual desire for friendship and unity of action, this first conversation turned into a monolog, a rude, accusing monolog, pronounced in a haughty manner. This monolog was spoken by Kolishevski...

I am unable to quote any document or protocol of ours as regards this conversation. (The meeting took place late at night, while we were taking a walk in the dark streets of Sofia). This is why I must confine myself to briefly summarizing this strange address. Kolishevski stated: I am here on behalf of the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee in order to express our surprise and dissatisfaction at the fact that you have not yet risen up in an armed uprising; this is opportunism, to put it mildly; with its policy, the Bulgarian party is practically showing itself to be equal to the policy of the monarcho-fascist regime; you must follow our example, you must immediately correct your political line; you must rise up at once in an armed people's uprising...

I did as I had been told. Our protest, however, did not impress Kolishevski in the least. As arrogant as ever, and permeated by his demonstrative contempt for Bulgaria, he cut my speech short:

"It is obvious why you behave this way: You are incorrigible opportunists! In addition to this, you seem to have incited that decrepit, old Bulgarian Sharlo [Shatarov] against us--that traitor, enemy and saboteur..."

He immediately added: "No wonder, because in you he has found his suitable protectors and inspirers..." I declared that we had established contact with and had assumed the leadership of the regional Macedonian organization for the simple reason that after the occupation of Yugoslavia it had remained severed from the former central leadership and that we had taken this step in agreement with the Yugoslav Central Committee.

"No!" Kolishevski interrupted me rudely. "Sharlo has acted on his own. He took advantage of the situation in order to implement his own treacherous and counterrevolutionary plans..."

I tried once more to argue, but Kolishevski would not allow me to say a word. Instead, he insisted that we should cut off "any direct contacts" with the Macedonian party organization and that we should cooperate with the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee "in discrediting and disgracing Sharlo among the Macedonian communists." He even asked for more: He finally insisted that we should help "to send Sharlo" to the inner part of Yugoslavia "so that he may stand trial for his treason."

The two envoys left us, but our anxiety remained as deep and as acute as before; it was even more intense. We could not explain to ourselves how the Yugoslav party could claim the inadmissible right to express arbitrary judgements and how it could irresponsibly pronounce sentences on any other communist party, sentences accompanied by hostile attacks, unjustified accusations, slanders and insults... We could not understand what we had done to deserve this brutal lack of respect that Kolishevski had shown for the Bulgarian Workers Party. We were also disturbed by the Yugoslav Communist Party's sharp and intolerant attitude as regards the party leadership in Vardar Macedonia, an attitude that brooked no argument or discussion. Finally, we were deeply shocked by the serious, venomous accusations against Metodi Shatarov. (Note 1) (The situation at that time was such that Metodi Shatarov was unable to prove the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee's initial agreement to the temporary transfer--so long as the situation remained unclarified--of the Macedonian regional organization so that it came under the leadership of our own Central Committee. When, in autumn 1941, Shatarov came to work with us, he--as becomes a true communist--accepted the criticism addressed against him and he, himself, most frankly analyzed his own political mistake.)

If we leave aside all the slanderous accusations addressed against him, such as "defeatism and treachery" and so forth, Shatarov's shortcoming consists only in having launched the slogan calling for the creation of "Soviet Macedonia," which actually the Pokrain Committee under his leadership launched at that time, immediately after the military defeat of Yugoslavia. Undoubtedly this slogan was unrealistic and untimely and as a matter of fact Shatarov himself and the whole of the local party committee soon realized this and abandoned the slogan. However, the "mistakes and crimes" of which Kolishevski accused him (and later Tempo and others did too), as well as the sharp accusations of having "arbitrarily linked himself with the Bulgarian Workers Party Central Committee"--these accusations were not accepted by Shatarov, and we also found them completely unjust and unfounded....

(Unfortunately, even in our days, Tempo, Kolishevski and many other Yugoslav authors still continue to slander the image of this splendid fighter and internationalist. Metodi Shatarov is no longer alive to put these self-appointed prosecutors in their places: On the very eve of 9 September 1944 he perished with weapon in hand, thus glorifying his own struggle by a heroic and glorious death for the sake of freedom and people's happiness, for the sake of the communist ideas....)

When in August we received the Comintern decision on the question of party leadership in Vardar Macedonia, we accepted it without any objections. Later, we understood that it had been adopted under the heavy pressure and categorical insistence of the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee. This decision was received as a radio cable, through our Central Committee's illegal party radio station. Guided by the best intentions we immediately sent a specially entrusted comrade to the Macedonian party committee with a copy of the decision--to inform the Macedonian party committee about it and with the instruction that the order had to be carried out. (As for the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee--they only learned about the Comintern decision much later, the middle of September, since relations between Belgrade and Moscow, as well as other relations of the Yugoslav party leadership, had been interrupted.)

The text of the above-mentioned document read as follows: "Macedonia must belong to Yugoslavia FOR PRACTICAL AND EXPEDIENT REASONS. The basic struggle now has to be waged against the German and Italian occupiers and their agents. THE MAIN MEANS OF STRUGGLE NOW IS THE PARTISAN MOVEMENT. Today this movement is expanding on Yugoslav territory and under the leadership of Yugoslavia. Serbian Macedonia must become one of the bases of this movement, which should harass the German and Italian rear in the Balkans. Considering the military situation in Macedonia, it is necessary to create a very close cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, particularly on a local scale. Bulgaria must...render all-round assistance to Yugoslavia and the two parties MUST ADOPT POSITIONS ON THE SELF-DETERMINATION OF THE MACEDONIAN PEOPLE. Efforts must be made to insure cooperation between the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples against the common enemy."

Almost at the same time as the departure of our envoy to Skopje carrying the Comintern cable, a second envoy left for Belgrade. Through him our Central Committee sent a letter to the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee in connection with the above-mentioned Comintern decision.

The letter read as follows: "1) We wholeheartedly agree with the decision of the Comintern. We are proposing to the Macedonian comrades that they unconditionally submit to this decision, immediately establish contacts in Yugoslavia and actively implement the decision under the leadership of Yugoslavia. 2) For contact with Yugoslavia and for the coordination of work in Macedonia we are proposing to send a representative of ours to the Macedonian regional committee. 3) In order to thoroughly clarify the abnormal situation and to eliminate it more easily we are sending a special envoy to the Macedonian regional committee. 4) We agree with the Yugoslav policy line, set out in the letter sent to us.

"At the same time we make the following remarks:

"A. The decision to link the Macedonian Communist Party [with the Yugoslav Communist Party] has been adopted without specially informing the representative of Yugoslavia and on the basis of practical reasons.

"B. We agree that Comrade "Old Coot" (Metodi Shatarov) has committed gross political and organizational errors...for which we blame him.... Nevertheless, knowing his loyal activities in Bulgaria, we think that the characterization of him as a class enemy and counterrevolutionary element is exaggerated. We insist that his punishment should be mitigated." (Note 2) (As a matter of fact the punishment, as a result of a sentence pronounced against Shatarov in absentia and on the basis of gross exaggerations and malicious interpretation of his shortcomings, was that "he should be shot.") We would like the reorganization to be done as smoothly as possible and without quarrels, and we are ready to do our part toward this. Please accept our fraternal congratulations on your glorious struggle and our best wishes for success." Signed: the Bulgarian Workers Party Central Committee.

DENG'S VISIT TO U.S. VIEWED IN LIGHT OF SALT-II TALKS

ID3O1958 Prague in English to Africa 1730 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Station Commentary]

[Text] World press comment on the visit paid to the United States by China's senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] has been varied and contradictory, and this also expresses the differences in views on this year's Chinese-American courtship. These differences in views are particularly discernible in the United States. Many voices have been raised warning against any American-Chinese agreement to the prejudice of the Soviet Union. Some commentators point out that changes in the Chinese leadership occur quite often and that consequently Deng himself doesn't guarantee much stability in relations between the two countries.

The Washington POST says in this connection that Carter must make it clear to Deng that the United States doesn't consider relations with China to be as important as those with the Soviet Union. Despite this, Deng Xiaoping was received in the White House as a head of state, although he is in fact number three in China, despite the fact that before departure to the United States Deng said in a press interview that in his view the main content of relations between China and the United States is to create an alliance against the Soviet Union.

At the same time Deng was sharply critical of the American-Soviet SALT-II talks. There's no doubt that he will reiterate this criticism during his talks with American leaders, talks to be concerned with Soviet-American relations, Kampuchea, Taiwan, Korea, Africa and the Middle East.

How will the American side respond to these anti-Soviet diatribes on the part of the Chinese vice-premier? So far the Americans appear not to hear them. Such hardness of hearing is quite usual in diplomacy if the interest in reaching agreement is great enough. It is surprising, however, in the case of the United States if we consider that U.S. representatives have recently emphasized on various occasions their great interest in signing a SALT-II agreement with the Soviet Union. We also know that many voices have been raised in the United States against American-Chinese normalization, so that rather the Americans could dictate the tone of the dialog. But such is not the case. Why?

The present Chinese leadership can only be characterized as effort [as heard] to establish with various countries provided that this will lead to the creation of a united front against the Soviet Union. In this case China expects that the normalization of relations between the United States and China will facilitate further anti-Soviet attacks and that the Beijing [Peking] leaders will be able to more intensively propagate the idea of combining Chinese-American military forces allegedly in defense against the common enemy--the Soviet Union.

Although many Americans are concerned over this dangerous alliance it is a good perspective for those American political forces who are still actively striving to keep up the cold war. Because these forces are quite influential in the United States today, the representative of Maoist China is given a grand reception and is allowed to verbally attack a country with which the United States is soon to sign an agreement of world significance.

HUNGARY'S APRO LEAVES FOLLOWING MEDICAL TREATMENT

LD301400 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Viliam Salgovic, Presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council, today received Antal Apro, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of his departure from Czechoslovakia where he received medical treatment. Comrade Salgovic briefed the visitor about the work of the supreme legislative body of the CSSR and the development of Slovakia in Socialist Czechoslovakia.

HAMAN COMMENTS ON FUEL PROBLEMS, EFFECT ON ECONOMY

LD261030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Today's RUDE PRAVO carries an extensive article by Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, entitled: "The Fuel and Energy Situation and Ways of Solving It." It notes that this January has become a demanding test for the people and technology and organization and management of our economy, starting with the fuel and energy complex and going right down to services to the population. For the past 3 weeks in our country, as in neighboring countries, a great struggle has been waged to overcome the effects of the sudden drop in temperature at the turn of the year as well as frost and snow calamities.

In the spirit of the decisions adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on 5 January and the measures adopted by the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, immense efforts developed and are continuing with an increasing degree of organization and effectiveness to maintain smooth supplies of heat, power and fuel for the population, to deal with emerging defects and to gradually restore the smooth running of the economy, states Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in his extensive article in today's RUDE PRAVO. The winter is far from over; most of it is still ahead of us and we must reckon with the possibility of further unfavorable weather. But already today we must evaluate the experience of the past few weeks, especially in order to master the tasks in the immediate future. It will only be possible to carry out an overall review once this winter is over. We must draw fundamental lessons and conclusions for the coming years in regard to the preparedness of the economy as a whole and of individual industries, enterprises, national committees and other organizations to operate under exceptional winter conditions.

One of the positive aspects of the past few days has been, above all, the initiative and selflessness of people--workers and technicians and members of the managerial and economic staff--in coal-mining, in the fuel sector, in transportation as well as in other sectors. They are showing great understanding and are actively supporting the emergency measures adopted to overcome difficulties. They are sparing no efforts to carry out their tasks to the best of their abilities under extremely complicated conditions regardless of time and obstacles. Great recognition is due in particular to miners at opencast and deep mines, and workers at power stations, thermal power stations, and in transportation, industry, commerce and other sectors. They all have a significant role in gradually overcoming the difficult situation and dealing with its effects, Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCA, notes in today's RUDE PRAVO.

In a number of vulnerable sectors, members of our army and the national security corps, and brigades from factories, cooperatives, schools and other organizations are making an invaluable contribution with their prompt aid.

National committees and organizations of the National Front, especially the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Socialist Union of Youth, are playing an important role. Immense political and organizational work has been and is still being carried out by regional, city and district party committees--communists who are at the helm of the present struggle. Every day there is proof of the degree of awareness and selflessness which our working people are capable of demonstrating, and what obstacles they are able to overcome when the interests of society and the people demand it.

Under the subtitle "The Warning Came in Time," the article entitled: "The Fuel and Energy Situation and Ways of Solving It" published in today's RUDE PRAVO goes on to say: Management bodies at all levels have been successful and are gradually improving their organizational work [words indistinct]. But it would be a mistake not to see that some of them, especially right at the beginning, did not show a sufficient degree of preparedness demanded by the exceptional situation. In some cases they expected that after a number of mild winters this year's would not be any different, and that all they had done to prepare for winter in previous years would be good enough this year as well. They minimized instructions issued by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on 15 September last year, which explicitly drew attention to the need to thoroughly organize preparations for supplying heat in the event of a bitter winter, and not to be taken by surprise by possible harsh conditions.

In the interests of an objective evaluation, it must be pointed out that the sudden change in the weather, which occurred at the beginning of the year, is entirely exceptional and unique in our weather history. Within a span of a few hours temperatures dropped from 12 to 14 degrees centigrade above zero to 20 to 25 degrees centigrade below zero. This sudden change, accompanied by rain and snow, not only caused a rapid increase in the consumption of electricity and gas but also had serious repercussions, especially on opencast mining and transportation. Many mining machines and dozens of kilometers of conveyor belts were simply put out of operation. In the first days of January all this substantially influenced and jeopardized coal supplies to power stations, especially those which receive their supplies directly from the mines.

The frost and snow calamity has hit neighboring countries as well, as we all know, and this gave rise to immediate mutual aid in supplies of coal and electricity. The situation demanded a number of emergency measures to resume the extraction and transportation of coal, and also to regulate the consumption of electricity and fuel in the economy. We proceeded, in the first place, from the premise that priority must be given to supplies of heat, electricity and fuel to the population, and that food supplies and services essential for the population must be guaranteed, even at the price of a temporary restriction of energy consumption in production, Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, notes in today's RUDE PRAVO.

We can say, he goes on, that despite the complicated nature of the situation, this fundamental premise has been respected. With the exception of isolated local temporary difficulties caused by technical breakdowns, supplies for the population have been insured. Concern for the people's needs has been the major task here and we shall continue in these endeavors. National committees in particular must continue to make sure that essential supplies of fuel and heat are delivered to the people and that possible problems are solved promptly, Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stresses in today's RUDE PRAVO.

As a result of the measures adopted, supplies of energy and fuel for industry are gradually getting better. The gas works system has rapidly overcome initial short-term fluctuations. Supplies of natural gas have been secured in required quantities for the entire winter period. The reserves in the gas reservoirs, the good efforts of our gas works and, especially, increased natural gas supplies from the Soviet Union are contributing to this. Despite the complicated climatic conditions, the Soviet Union has made every effort to fulfill delivery schedules.

The output capacity of power stations is being maintained without any serious fluctuations during the present winter, but the utilization by power is being restricted by fuel resources. We can note that the present work of the railways is partly influenced by more complicated loading conditions. We must continue to devote great attention to the better functioning of transport, and we must not tolerate it becoming an obstacle to coal mining and the resumption of production to full capacity.

In a further section of the lengthy article, Comrade Haman goes on to state: The key question has been and remains the extraction of coal, especially in the opencast mines in the North Bohemian and Sokolov basins, which is decisive for supplies to power stations and thermal power stations as well, boiler rooms and to the population. The gradual resumption of extraction following the strain caused by the frost in the first days of January, when exceptionally heavy demands were placed on coal reserves in power stations, made it possible, beginning last week, to gradually ease the regulatory measures for electricity consumption, which has created conditions for the substantially smoother functioning of the economy. The overall coal deficit since the beginning of the year amounted to 416,000 tons on 23 January, and this inevitably continues to have an adverse effect on the state of reserves and requires the continued application of certain regulatory measures.

In the interests of the most rapid creation of conditions for the development of the entire economy, the decisive demand is to continue increasing coal output and, on this basis, bring about within the shortest possible time a further substantial easing of restrictive measures in the supply of electricity so that all sectors of production can resume functioning, Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stresses.

(?It would be wrong) to link the present difficulties in fuel and energy supplies only to this year's weather conditions. The causes are more profound and of a long-term character. They were discussed by the 15th CPCZ Congress and subsequent sessions of the Central Committee, particularly the 11th session last March. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium held a thorough discussion (?of the problem) on 15 September last year. It addressed a special letter to regional and district party committees and instructed the responsible authorities and leading economic bodies to carry out a whole series of short-term and long-term measures to secure the needs for the economy and the population with fuel and energy.

The essential factor underlying the causes of the problems in fuel and energy supplies is for us, just as for other industrially advanced countries, linked with the changed conditions for procuring fuel on world markets which have developed since 1974. Among other things, this demanded that in the Sixth 5-Year Plan we should secure the growing energy consumption primarily from our own resources.

In our country, the further increase in coal production is necessarily linked with a transition to deteriorating mining conditions and, in a number of cases, even with the need to use coal deposits with a lower caloric value, Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, notes in the article.

We are earmarking substantial funds for developing the solution to solve the fuel and energy problem. Direct investments in this sector alone amount to roughly one-third of investments in industry as a whole in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Thanks to these endeavors, coal output in Czechoslovakia increased 8.8 million tons in the first 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan to reach 123.2 million tons in 1978. In the same period the net rise in power station capacities amounted to 2,485 megawatts and the production of electricity increased 20.8 percent.

Another important contribution to this are natural gas deliveries from the Soviet Union. Thanks to the completion of the new Soyuz pipeline, they will rise this year by 35 percent as against last year to reach 7.2 billion cubic centimeters. [Words indistinct] in collaboration with the Soviet Union an extensive program of nuclear power station construction is being implemented. At the moment, successful trial runs are taking place on the first 540-megawatt block at the VL nuclear power station at Jaslovske Bohunice.

The article goes on to say: Despite these results, there is a strain in our overall fuel and energy situation. The major problem is that the expansion of our development in the North Bohemian lignite mines was not adequately prepared to meet the higher pace of output that is essential to cover the rapidly rising fuel requirements under the new conditions. Over a number of years, certain investment targets set by the CPCZ Central Committee and the Federal Government for the speedy development of these investments and mining readiness have been implemented inconsistently and with delays. Coal extraction has been adversely affected by late deliveries as well as inadequate reliability and technical standards for technological mining units and their equipment supplied by the Unicov engineering works, Transportachrudin and other plants, as criticized by the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session last March. As a result the North Bohemian lignite mines, despite the exceptionally devoted work of miners and the good results attained in the fourth quarter, did not fully accomplish the state plan targets last year. This deficit, which could not be replenished by the Sokolov lignite mines and briquette works, the Ostrava Okd mining establishments and the Kladno mines, which surpassed the plan as well as other factors, had an adverse effect: An uneconomical production in hydroelectric power stations, a failure to secure certain planned imports, exceeding fuel consumption in power stations and so forth, and a drop in fuel reserves in power stations during the last few days of the last 2 months of last year. This has naturally made it more difficult to master the situation at the beginning of this year, Comrade Haman points out in his article.

Comrade Haman goes on: The second fundamental long-term cause of strain on fuel and energy supplies is that we are utilizing them unsatisfactorily. In some cases they are being wasted in a criminal manner. The overall progress in rationalizing their consumption is still slow, and the amount of energy required by our economy, despite certain partial improvements, remains disproportionately high. That is why the fuel and energy problem must be solved, above all, by a further increase in fuel and energy resources, and, to a constantly greater measure, by a substantially more intensive rational and economical utilization in its consumption. This is a road taken today by all industrially advanced countries. In every state, the satisfaction of growing fuel and energy requirements demands considerable efforts and funds and creates more than one problem.

Our country's economic potential, our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries, and the responsible and active approach of our working people to pressing tasks justifies our conclusion that our society has sufficient strength to secure the necessary development of the fuel and energy base, to insure a higher efficiency in the utilization of fuel and energy, and to overcome our present problems. But this requires a substantially higher concentration of funds and capacities on the priority implementation of development, especially of the North Bohemian lignite mines, but other basins, too, thereby creating conditions for the transport of coal and frugality in the consumption of fuel and energy sources in the entire economy. We must show a greater determination in overcoming cases of an inconsistent approach and delays in fulfilling these key economic targets, Josef Haman stresses.

During the second half of last year, Comrade Haman continues, a number of important measures were adopted to gradually overcome these shortcomings. They were on the agenda of the 12th CPCZ Central Committee session. The CPCZ Presidium, on the basis of a proposal made by the CSSR Government and the government of the Czech Socialist Republic, approved on 8 December last year a system of measures toward improving construction in the North Bohemian region in 1979-1980.

Investments higher than those originally anticipated in the Sixth 5-Year Plan must be made in Northern Bohemia, which has become the state's major fuel and energy base, in order to insure the implementation of all targets. A whole complex of questions will have to be solved pertaining to the construction not only of new mining capacities and other industrial plants, but at the same time toward insuring the replacement of basic assets eliminated by the progress of mining, and carrying out costly investments alleviating the negative effects of large power stations, mining and other equipment on the environment. We must develop a comprehensive housing program there in order to stabilize the work force; in other words, create essential conditions for the work and life of the population in this part of the country.

Josef Haman notes: The implementation of this socially significant program, whose urgency and immediacy is being spotlighted even more clearly by the current fuel and energy situation, will also demand certain other transfers of building capacities toward the north of Bohemia from virtually all regions of our country as well as the transfer of experienced workers and organizers to reinforce the cadres in investment, supplier and production sectors engaged in implementing investment construction in the North Bohemian region.

Haman goes on: The fact that on 1 January of this year a new economic production unit, Vitkovice-Klement Gottwald iron and engineering works in Ostrava, was set up is also significant for a more effective and comprehensive development of the manufacture of technological units for opencast mining of coal and its technical standards. This unit today assembles all the major engineering plants in this sector. In order to cope with the present fuel and energy situation and its effects, the following direct and immediate tasks come to the fore before anything else:

First, concentrate forces to insure that in the coming days and weeks coal output further increases, especially in opencast mines, but that deep mines, too, while rigorously observing all operational and safety regulations, exceed the plan wherever possible; higher coal output and coal supplies are, after all, the decisive condition for raising electricity supplies to industry to reach the required standard and thus insure its full operation.

In the interest of this, all supplier enterprises must, of course, start sending their supplies to the basins in an exemplary and steady manner, as well as to power stations and transport. In these days of January we are witnessing a number of exemplary deeds, demonstrating that given a correct approach to and understanding the need to develop the fuel and energy base and transport it is possible to fulfill supplier demands far better than in the past. Close cooperation between suppliers must, however, not remain an emergency drive, but must be a lasting manifestation of the understanding shown by all supplier sectors of the need to expand our fuel and energy base. We must not even for a split second weaken our attention to the work of the railways, and the speedier circulation of trucks, especially for coal transportation. Speedy loading and unloading must be insured everywhere. Enterprises causing delays or damaging trucks will be called to account. Another section of Haman's lengthy article states: Leniency cannot be tolerated, nor indifference to slap-dash work or irresponsibility. In all sectors it is necessary to consistently insist on the implementation of decisions adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee and the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and to apply the principle of personal responsibility and draw conclusions from the failure to fulfill targets.

The major national economic problem now is to achieve the planned level of production in the next few days in all branches--electricity supplies to factories permitting--so as to stop the accumulation of losses in the fulfillment of the January plan. Hand-in-hand with this in every production sector, in every economic production unit, in every factory and enterprise, a well-considered and organized procedure must be prepared in an effective and purposeful manner to make up for the January deficit in the next few months in industry in accordance with the development of the fuel and energy situation. It is necessary to recognize the vast initiative which work teams in many enterprises are already showing in this direction today. Such an approach, full of initiative, can serve as an example to all sectors of our economy. The promotion of such an initiative is one of the most pressing tasks of leading economic workers, trade unions, youth and party organizations, Josef Haman notes.

The rigorous struggle for the fulfillment of the tasks of this year's state plan--with which all kinds of speculation regarding reducing its targets are incompatible--includes the major condition to adhere to the objectives we have set ourselves as regards the development of living standards and the preservation of citizens' social expectations. The greatest attention must be focused on insuring that the effects of the temporary restriction of production in a number of enterprises in supplier-consumer relations should be reduced as much as possible. This requires comradely cooperation and mutual understanding of industries and enterprises; but at the same time it requires effective operational management and the orientation of supplier-consumer relations in accordance with the most important priorities set by superior bodies. The question of the rationalization of the consumption of fuel and energy is and will for a long time remain extremely crucial. In every enterprise and in every organization the utmost discipline must be displayed to insure not only the observance of set regulation measures, but to show initiative in seeking further possibilities for managing economies and with the widest possible participation of the working people.

In management work efforts will have to be increased to bring order into the norms governing the consumption of fuel and energy, and in the case of products requiring a great deal of energy the adherence to these norms must be verified systematically and every effort must be made to consolidate them. Likewise, we must insure a high standard in the energy sector everywhere, insure its equipment has the necessary measuring and regulation tehcnology, and insure strict observance of energy discipline and consumption graphs. Greater initiative must be displayed in applying and expanding progressive methods and experience from abroad, too, to make it possible to bring about pronounced savings.

Socialist competition and pledges must be concentrated even more on these questions, just as on the activities of comprehensive rationalization brigades and the innovator and inventor movement. An exceptionally important role in connection with these tasks falls on the shoulders of our technical and scientific intelligentsia. In accordance with concrete conditions, the important thing is to search for further roads toward economies and toward the better utilization of secondary and local fuel and energy sources, including fuel timber wherever this is possible and expedient.

National committees and their bodies can and must, in collaboration with the population, do much toward a more rational operation of boilers in apartments and houses, toward their better maintenance, and for a sensible heating pattern without unnecessary overheating. In all public buildings, too, an economical heating and lighting system should be used, for example, to insure in good time minor repairs such as the insulation of windows, doors and so on, which, when all is said and done, are not insignificant. In this connection, it is necessary to also intensify the activities of energy commissions attached to national committees. Haman stresses: In all decisionmaking on questions pertaining to production, industry and construction, due attention must at all times be devoted to energy conservation. In our households, too, it is necessary to use fuel and energy in a sensible manner. The question of saving fuel and power is not just a matter for emergency measures, but it must be a permanent feature of our economic development.

In accordance with the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, the competent ministries, with the participation of a large number of experts, are working on a long-term program for the rationalization of the consumption of fuel and energy in the economy, which must be an instrument in bringing about a decisive turn in the efficiency and utilization of these resources in the coming years. Organizational measures concerning work regimes and the adjustment of working hours in individual sectors are also most significant for rationalizing the consumption of fuel and energy. Their more balanced staggering helps to reduce power peaks considerably, while at the same time improving passenger transport, especially in large cities. The shifting of the beginning of working hours in one-shift production enterprises is also of special importance. Mastering these measures, which will naturally entail a change in part of the population's life pattern, requires a corresponding adjustment of transport timetables, shopping hours, hours of services, nursery schools, creches and so forth. But these can and must be promptly mastered with the active collaboration of the competent economic bodies, national committees, trade unions and other organizations. The experience gained in certain districts, for example in the East Bohemian region and several other places and where this adjustment was made on their own initiative at the end of last year, confirms that notwithstanding these complicated steps which are however, inevitable to meet the needs of society, they can be taken in a satisfactory manner. The tasks facing us are not easy but they can be fulfilled. Their fulfillment demands, above all, a high standard and efficiency in management work in state and economic bodies, as well as in national committees at all levels to insure an organized and coordinated procedure throughout the national economy. What matters greatly at this stage is that all the measures we are applying in the interest of society as a whole should have the complete support of trade unions and youth organizations at all places of work and of all the organizations of the National Front, and that they too, help translate them into reality. Josef Haman concludes: In accordance with the conclusions of the 11th and 12th CPCZ Central Committee sessions, the activity of our entire party must be further encouraged and every effort must be made to insure that communists set an example by actively advocating and implementing the adopted measures. There can be no doubt that under the party's leadership in unity with the people, we shall successfully cope with the requirements of our time by conscious and purposeful action at all places of work.

U.S. 'SIGNS OF RESERVE' TOWARD DENG CITED

LD302326 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The visit of Chinese Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] to the United States is being followed by U.S. public opinion with fairly mixed reactions. In part, this seems to be due to the fear that an intimate relationship between Beijing [Peking] and Washington might involve the United States in undesirable situations. Our U.S. correspondent Horst Kaeubler in Washington tells you about some typical reactions:

[Kaeubler] When President Carter received Deng Xiaoping at the White House, he confined himself to paying tribute to the normalization of relations. In his address, the Beijing leader went further. His intention in coming to Washington, he said, was to bring the United States and China together in a strong alliance. What he meant by that he made clear in an interview and without diplomatic circumlocution: Beijing's aim is to unite the United States, Western Europe and Japan in a single bloc against the USSR.

Even Washington, which hoped to make political gains out of a new relationship with China, is now showing unmistakable sings of reserve toward the Deng visit. For Washington, Beijing is still the great political unknown; views are divided in what rating Beijing should be given in international relations, and Washington is uncertain about the stability of Beijing's present leadership with which it is negotiating. There are also fears about whether Beijing's anti-Soviet line might not drag the United States into a policy f dangerous adventures.

If, after the normalization of relations between Washington and Beijing, the U.S. press succumbed to illusions, a certain disenchantment is making itself felt now that Deng has arrived. It is discernible in many commentaries in major U.S. papers. U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT says that Deng has come to Washington to bring into play in his talks with President Carter the idea of an alliance directed against the USSR to pave the way even for Chinese-U.S. military cooperation. The influential periodical makes it perfectly clear to the Carter administration that the Washington leadership should bear in mind the kind of international situation in which the United States today finds itself. (?Better) relations with the USSR, U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT says, should take priority; the White House should not leave the guest from Beijing in doubt about this before he leaves the United States.

Similar ideas have been expressed by the Washington POST. It wants the principal trend of detente to continue; while Beijing is opposed to a SALT agreement, the paper writes. The U.S. [word indistinct] has stated that a SALT agreement with the USSR is in the United States' own interest and we should not therefore see in Mr Deng an adviser who might be of use to us.

An even more critical note has been struck by the well-known columnist, David Broder, who writes for many newspaper chains. He explains that Beijing's doctrine is that war between the USSR and the United States is unavoidable; yet, he says, it is not in Beijing's interest to prevent such a disaster, but that the United States should be militarily equipped so as not to lose. He concludes that it is for this reason that the Beijing leaders regard a new SALT agreement like rabid cold warriors. We should make it perfectly clear, the well-known commentator on international affairs demands, that we do not accept this doctrine. President Carter should tell the visitor from Beijing point blank that U.S. relations with Beijing cannot be of equal importance as those with the USSR.

LEADERS GREET INDIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU291955 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jan 79 p 1 AU

["GDR congratulates India on national holiday: Telegrams to President Reddy and Prime Minister Desai"]

[Text] To the President of the Republic of India

His excellency

Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy;

To the Prime Minister of the Republic of India

His excellency

Mr Morarji Desai

New Delhi

India

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and Council of Ministers and the GDR people we convey to you and to the friendly Indian people the best greetings and most cordial congratulations on the 29th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of India.

It was with pleasure that during the recent visit to your great country we were able to see that the traditional friendship between our states and peoples is developing well. The farreaching concurrence of views, which we recently reached in New Delhi about the basic issues of international politics and the joint aspirations to peace and security, constitute a solid basis for the successful implementation of the agreements on fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of India.

Our talks have reaffirmed our certainty that the multifaceted and proven collaboration between the GDR and the Republic of India will undergo a further upsurge in the future and that it will gain strength and develop for the benefit of our peoples. In the future may our joint efforts also constitute an effective contribution to the strengthening of peace and to implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Esteemed President Reddy and esteemed Prime Minister Desai, accept our best wishes for good health and creative vigor in your responsible activity for the benefit of the Indian people.

[Signed] Erich Honecker

general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Willi Stoph

chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

STOPH MEETS CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER FOR DISCUSSIONS

AU292020 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin Dispatch: "Relations Between GDR and Cuba are Being Purposefully Deepened: Friendly Meeting Between Willi Stoph and Isidoro Malmierca Peoli in the Council of Ministers House"]

[Summary] "On Thursday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba for friendly talks." The Cuban guest conveyed fraternal greetings to the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers from Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC], Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, which were cordially reciprocated by Willi Stoph. Both sides noted that the agreements made between the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the PCC are being purposefully implemented.

Participating in the talks which took place in a cordial atmosphere, were Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and the ambassadors of the GDR and the Republic of Cuba in Havana and Berlin, Heinz Langer and Nicolas Rodriguez. The official talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of the GDR and the Republic of Cuba, Oskar Fischer and Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, concluded on the same day.

"Both ministers conducted a comprehensive exchange of views on the cooperation between both states and on topical international problems. During the visit of the Cuban foreign minister they signed an agreement between the governments of the GDR and the Republic of Cuba on the abolition of compulsory visas and an accord on cooperation between the foreign ministers of the two countries.

"The negotiations took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and produced complete agreement of the positions on all the discussed problems. The foreign ministers agreed on a communique at the conclusion of their joint talks."

On the third day of his official visit Isidoro Malmierca visited the GDR state border with West Berlin on 25 January. The Cuban guest was welcomed at the Brandenburg Gate by Col Manfred Hummel, deputy city commander of the GDR capital of Berlin. In the evening Foreign Minister Malmierca was cordially welcomed as a guest in the Palace of the Republic on Berlin's Marx-Engels Square. After the conclusion of his official visit to the GDR he continued his journey in the late evening hours.

WEEKLY REVIEW ASSESSES CEMA PROGRAM, U.S. ARMAMENT

DW301055 East Berlin Domestic Service in Germany 1005 GMT 28 Jan 79 DW

[From Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's "Sunday Economic Review"]

[Text] Since Vietnam with its 50 million inhabitants joined CEMA last year, the community of CEMA states now includes 10 countries with 430 million inhabitants. That is about 10 percent of the world's population. These 10 percent produce more than 30 percent of the world's industrial production. That fact alone demonstrates the high standard of economic developments within CEMA. CEMA's share in world industrial production is increasing annually.

An always better satisfaction of material and cultural needs is the main task together with a basically joint political course of CEMA member-countries. It can certainly be said that without this close economic and political cooperation no CEMA country alone would have been in a position to achieve such successes with regard to its social and economic development. That pertains particularly to the GDR. CEMA membership for our country was of vital importance from the very beginning. It is known how much our economy depends on essential raw material imports. We obtain most of the raw materials from CEMA countries, particularly from the Soviet Union. These imports are stable and secure, continuous and guaranteed.

Though we will also in future make increasing efforts to extract and exploit domestic raw materials, we still must import most the raw materials we need. CEMA integration in the future will be even more than heretofore the decisive basic prerequisite for stable developments in our country according to plan. CEMA countries, dear listeners, do not just guarantee these supplies, they also are a market for selling our products in order to be able to pay for essential imports. That is not less important.

International division of labor in the future will develop even faster within CEMA. If everybody specialized on special products it would entail a great rationalization effect and an increase of labor productivity. International division of labor has become an important force of production. If 40 percent of GDR exports to CEMA countries are special products, this demonstrates how much the GDR is participating in international division of labor.

Foreign trade between CEMA countries in these 30 years increased much faster than industrial production. That, too, is evidence of rapidly developing division of labor. Scientific-technical cooperation will play an even greater part in further CEMA work, greater than in the years before. More than 3,000 scientific installations of CEMA countries presently are participating in this cooperation. About 12,000 theoretical and practical projects have been concluded in past years. This kind of work usually is done without much public attention, the results, however, are of the greatest practical significance. Under present conditions science has become a powerful productive force; greatest attention will be paid to it in connection with further integration.

The long-term target programs for the energy and raw-material sectors, for agriculture, the machine-building industry, for consumer goods, and for the transport sector are developing into a new form of integration. The new feature of these target programs is that the requirements of the entire CEMA area for individual products are ascertained and the requirements form the basis of production planning of the CEMA countries. These long-term target programs will determine the main trend of the integration processes of the socialist community of states in the future.

President Carter has submitted the budget for the next fiscal year to Congress. Under this budget bill arms expenditures are to increase by 10 percent to $142 billion. At the same time the expenditures for social affairs will be cut by $15 billion. Such a cut in social spending with a simultaneous massive increase in arms spending is without precedent in U.S. history and constitutes a provocation of the American working people.

The mayors of the 800 biggest cities protested against this budget. The lords of the arms industries, in contrast, are acclaiming Carter. They will clear fantastic profits from this arms program.

Last year already they pocketed matchless record profits. You, dear listeners, must not visualize this as though this just involved a few gentlemen who advanced from millionaire to billionaire. The arms industries are extremely influential groups, the so-called military-industrial complex, which attained very strong positions in individual capitalist states during the postwar era and which is predominant especially in the United States. This is where you find the directors of the arms race policy.

The boundless armament by the United States, dear listeners, harbors serious, very serious economic dangers, but even more so political dangers, for this armament is a danger to peace. It compels us, the socialist states, to raise our defense readiness to a correspondingly higher level. We have done everything to prevent the arms race, and we shall continue to make every effort to this end in the future as well. We hope that the Geneva Disarmament Conference, too, will let us advance a bit further. The U.S. arms budget, however, is very bad news at the beginning of this year. The policy of the military-industrial complex in the present capitalist crisis constitutes a threat to mankind.

Let me conclude this topic of discussion with the thought that there is not a single person in any socialist state who profits from arms production, who is interested in, or benefits from, this arms production. In capitalism, however, there are people, whole groups, highly influential circles who make profits, maximum profits, from arms production. This is a charge against the system, one point of indictment.

TWO FRG CITIZENS ARRESTED FOR TRANSIT VIOLATION

AU181058 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In the evening of 13 January 1979 GDR security organs caught red-handed and arrested FRG citizens Herold Stein and Karl-Heinz Ritter at the Drewitz GDR border crossing point.

On orders of a criminal gang operating from FRG territory, Stein and Ritter, in criminal collaboration, perpetrated subversive acts on the GDR transit routes. Investigatory proceedings were launched and warrants of arrest issued. The Mercedes-220K car with the registration number NW-NN 34 and the Volkswagen-Golf car with the registration number DUEW-KD 86 that were used for the crime were impounded.

FRG Citizen Arrested

AU191300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 16 January 1979 a male from the FRG violated the GDR state border in the Haldensleben area.

The border violater was arrested. He was not in possession of identity papers. According to his own statement he is FRG citizen Gerhard Henig.

The border violater was transfered to the competent GDR organs to verify his identity and for an examination of the detailed circumstances of the border violation.

KADAR, CC MEMBERS VISIT MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LD310022 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, this afternoon visited the Ministry of Finance. He was accompanied by Ferenc Havasi, Central Committee secretary; Janos Hoos, Central Committee department head; and Gabor Borbely, first secretary of the Budapest district five party committee. Lajos Faluvegi, minister of finance, gave a briefing about our financial situation. He made known the assessments by the financial organs of the financial management of the enterprises, and gave an account of the measures being taken to promote the improvement of production efficiency and export structures. Further, he gave a briefing about the ministry's work for the preparation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the modernization of finance regulation.

Matyas Timar, president of the National Bank, gave a briefing about the effectiveness of the demands of economic policy in providing credit and about enterprise investments, credits on stocks and the topical issues of money circulation. Janos Fekete, deputy chairman of the National Bank, spoke about our international financial relations. Janos Kadar, in the name of the Central Committee, expressed his appreciation to the leaders of the Ministry of Finance and the National Bank and the workers in the financial organs for the work they are doing in the interests of the realization of the party's economic policy and the national economy plans. He spoke about the tasks which lie ahead for us in the work of economic construction and about the significance of financial activity and the importance of consistent managerial conduct in the solving of these tasks.

MARJAI-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN USSR FOR COMMITTEE SESSION

LD310016 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has arrived in Moscow to take part in the meeting of the intergovernmental Hungarian-Soviet economic and technical-scientific cooperation committee. He and the members of the delegation were met at the airport by Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Later Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, held a discussion in Moscow with Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee."

PPF DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO LEBANON

LD301328 Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 30 (MTI)--Headed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front National Council, a Hungarian Patriotic People's Front [PPF] delegation left for Lebanon on Tuesday at the invitation of Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee. The members of the delegation are: Dr Bela Kovacs, general secretary of the National Peace Council, and Gabor Gobolyos, secretary of the Committee for International Relations at the Patriotic People's Front National Council.

HODDING CARTER REFUSES COMMENT ON DENG'S USSR REMARKS

LD301212 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 29 (MTI)--MTI reports from Washington: The correspondent of MTI Monday asked the spokesman of the American State Department what they thought about Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] calling the Soviet Union, in a declaration issued that day, a "seat of war", and urged a Chinese-American-Japanese alliance to "rein" the Soviet Union. Hodding Carter, with the excuse that in the case of Deng Xiaoping it handled about a "very important political personality", said that he did not wish to comment the interview published in TIME magazine and in other American papers.

BEIJING WALLPOSTER ON U.S. DEMOCRACY REPORTED

LD301908 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

["Who Is Friend and Who is Enemy?"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, January 30 (MTI)--MTI correspondent Bela Elias reports from Beijing [Peking]. A new, big-letter wall paper has appeared in Beijing: "Is The United States the Paradise of Democracy?" The author of the poster, worker of a car workshop, writes among others:

The administration of the United States is responsible for exploding war in Korea as well as for the separation of Taiwan from China. In collusion with South Vietnamese rulers, the United States launched the Vietnamese war in 1962. Through the collaboration of the U.S. administration, Chile's democratic government was overthrown and President Allende murdered. It is not by chance that the United States has earned the epithet of the world's gendarmerie. In the light of these, the question should be raised: Is the United States the paradise of democracy?

Racial discrimination and oppression continue to be applied in South Africa, the only big power extending political, economic and military support to the racialist regime of South Africa is the United States. Israel has been pursuing the policy of aggression and is not willing to withdraw from occupied Arab lands. For the misery of millions of Palestinians and Arabs it is again the United States--The supporters of Israel--that is to blame.

Is the United States a democratic country? The contrary is proved also by its domestic policy. We get an indication from the murder of President Kennedy, oppression of American negroes, the Watergate and Lockheed affairs.

American imperialism, which has been oppressing not only the peoples of the world but also its own people, has lost its earlier world power position and has reached the stage of decadence.

However, it has yet not given up its ambitions of ruling the world. At the most it has effected some modifications in its tactics and strategy without changing its imperialist predacious nature. As for the President of the United States, he has never raised his voice in the interest of the oppressed millions. Can those in China who feel responsibility for society and people, shut their eyes to the above-enumerated facts? Those who are not trying to white-wash American imperialism and glorifying its political system are going against facts. Some people are hoping that President Carter will help in bringing some kind of democratic system in China. In my view, these people are either simply foolish or political conspirators.

Continuing, the Peking wall-poster says: Can one suppose that the head of American imperialism be interested in that the cause of socialism and people advance in China? Is not it rather that the United States wants to rally China against the Soviet Union, or by exploiting China's economic backwardness. It wants to suck our country and bring down people's power?

In the recent years we paid high price for treating comrades as enemies and enemies as friends. The restoration and consolidation of democraticism and law depends on the essential question whither China and which way it wants to take? Shall we be able to fulfil the four modernization projects? In this process we should clarify first of all who are our friends and who are our enemies. We are all striving to develop China into a modern and flourishing country. That is why I support vice-premier Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] American visit and wish it success. But no free play should be allowed to the reactionary forces of the United States to interfere in China's domestic affairs and undermine its socialist orientations. A clear and firm distinction should be made between friends and enemies. Writes inter alia the author of the big-letter wall-paper.

NEW U.S. STRATEGY FOLLOWS LOSS OF IRAN

AU301400 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Peter Vajda article: "Iran and the Pentagon: Dangerous Calculations"]

[Text] It is not easy to keep track of the zigzags of the fast-moving events in Iran and, moreover, it is certain that they are still far from coming to a temporary rest. There are obviously more chances than one in the Iranian game and any kind of turn is still possible there, except one: A return of the past in an unchanging form. Whatever government succeeds in coming out on top, it must make allowances for one thing: The extraordinarily strong anti-American attitude of the masses. Thus, what is certain by now is that U.S. strategic planning must take stock of the bankrupt substance of the fiasco and, simultaneously, work out a number of alternative responses.

Iran's role as an oil supplier of the capitalist world has come up fairly extensively in recent weeks. It would be difficult to separate from this the country's stategic signifance for a type of political planning in which the Pentagon plays the leading role and which proceeding from the requirements of a global strategy, has formulated demands on individual areas.

Secret Bases

Iran had become the greatest importer of U.S. weapons, and its purchases have increased particularly rapidly in the past 5 years. The oil price increase made its impact and the accumulated petrodollar billions have made the area an ideal market for weapons manufacturers in this period. Even weapons inaccessible to the leading NATO allies of the United States have been obtained by Iran. It is characteristic of the dynamics of the entire process that, while the prominent American expert, Hanson Baldwin, complained in 1970, in his book "The Strategy of Tomorrow," that Iran's military potential was very limited and the overall strength of its armed forces barely amounted to 200,000 troops, the complement of its modern armed forces is today 413,000 troops.

Inherent in this stepped-up development was, among other things, the political concept that this army, along with the second pillar of the system, SAVAK, which fulfilled counterintelligence and intelligence tasks, would be a reliable base of the shah's power. Both components of this calculation have proven wrong and, in the final analysis, hastened the shah's departure from the scene. As for SAVAK, which used methods reminiscent of the Gestapo, it has become a hated symbol of Reza Pahlavi's entire regime. And the huge development of the army, at a time when inflation assumed enormous proportions and the living conditions of the broad masses became increasingly worse, had, of course, continued to increase dissatisfaction. Since events have taken a turn not anticipated by the U.S. military leadership, the latter is visibly concerned about the fate of the armed forces' modern weapons and of the system of secret bases. (Some of the bases are spread out close to the Soviet border, are operated jointly by U.S. military and intelligence organs and pursue reconnaissance with radio monitoring equipment.)

The concern of leading U.S. circles is reflected in reports revealing that preparations have been made to transfer these electronic instruments to U.S. bases in Turkey. As is known, following the resumption of U.S. weapons deliveries to Turkey, Ankara and Washington initiated negotiations on issues pertaining to the operation of the bases, but the most important ones have remained operational throughout. Following reports on the transfer from Tehran, it was declared by Turkey that the establishment of new bases will not be permitted, but it has been pointed out by Moscow that this Turkish position leaves open the question whether the U.S. intelligence installations would be permitted to operate on the old bases.

In the situation where the fate of the Iranian bases has become problematic a number of new strategic concepts, have also emerged. Generally, these attach particular significance to Saudi Arabia, whose strategic position and role in supplying oil to the West do not lag behind those of Iran. However--as Soviet military commentator V. Pustov has noted--Saudi Arabia cannot be "exactly interchangeable" with Iran, since it is sparsely populated and its army is relatively small--60,000 strong.

That Which Is Much More Urgent

By themselves, neither Saudi Arabia, nor Egypt and Israel, the other two countries that feature largely in U.S. Middle East policy, can replace Iran. However, realization of the Camp David deal would make possible--even if not formally--the conclusion of a military alliance in which Israel, Egypt and even Saudi Arabia would cooperate in the fulfillment of U.S. strategic concepts. That is why, following the shah's departure, the conclusion of the separate negotiations has become much more urgent for Washington. These U.S. ideas are completely consistent with President as-Sadat's statements on the regional role of the Egyptian armed forces, as well as with a Beirut newspaper report citing As-Sadat as having promised the Sultan of Oman to send Egyptian units there to replace the Iranian contingent performing the tasks of a gendarmerie.

A sober appraisal of the situation in Iran could have led Washington to the conclusion that an escalation of weapons deliveries may backfire. Instead of this, it has been decided to speed up deliveries to Egypt, Turkey and Pakistan in recent weeks. The consequences of this are already apparent. The Indian EXPRESS writes: "The United States, which has lost its foremost ally in the area, is looking for some 'replacement' for Iran. According to indications, Washington has selected Pakistan for its ally and for the role of the 'gendarme' of the area. However, this development may upset the balance of power in the area, since a development in this direction is of vital significance for India, which cannot disregard the fact that in increased Pakistani military might has always elicited a dubious attitude by this country."

A "Surgical Intervention"

The "alternative plans" of the U.S. military leadership do not mean that these circles have written off Iran--on the contrary. Several signs indicate that the United States has not abandoned the kind of "surgical intervention" in which the bulk of tasks would fall to the Iranian army, but in which the U.S. Armed Forces would not remain idle either. From its port in the in the Philippines, the U.S. aircraft carrier Constellation has sailed to the Straits of Malacca, which is closer to the Iranian shores. The number of U.S. naval ships has been doubled in the immediate vicinity of the shores as well. And, along with other American military leaders, Gen Robert Huyser, deputy commander of the U.S. forces in Europe, has cast anchor in Iran for the duration. The official task of the NATO general is "to consult with Iranian military personages about problems of U.S.-Iranian military cooperation." And, coincidentally, a similar sphere of topics is discussed in Washington by retired Iranian General Oveissi, former military commander of Tehran and an old specialist of warfare against mass demonstrations. Too many coincidences are pointing in the same direction to overlooking the fact that bringing pressure to bear through military means could easily turn into a real military intervention.

MTI: PHNOM PENH 'LIBERATION' MEETING REPORTED

LD261214 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 25 (MTI)--Sandor Gyori, MTI's Hanoi correspondent reports: A mass meeting was held in the Cambodian capital on Thursday in honour of Phnom Penh's liberation and the historic victory won by the revolutionary forces. Present at the mass meeting, marked by an ardent atmosphere, were high-ranking leaders of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council and of the National Unity Front headed by Heng Samrin.

In his festive address Heng Samrin, president of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council, spoke of the crimes committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime both in political, economic and cultural fields. Serving China's great power interests, the party led by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary had not been a workers' party, and it had represented even less Cambodia's people. The communist party, hall-marked by Pol Pot's name, had betrayed the interests of workers, its activity fully contradicted to Marxism-Leninism and socialism. Then in his speech the president of the People's Revolutionary Council made an appeal for revolutionary vigilance and for frustrating sabotage-actions against Cambodia. We have to work actively for the earliest possible solution of the problems making people's life difficult and for ending poverty, he said. The Cambodian politician stated that in spite of the existing difficulties everything had to be done for ensuring good yields at the coming harvest.

In his speech the Cambodian leader called on to strengthen solidarity with the fraternal countries and for establishing sound contacts with the neighbouring states. Heng Samrin thanked for the support and solidarity provided by the sister countries. The Cambodian political [as received] thanked specially the party, government and people of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic for the true backing of a proletarian internationalist spirit that had provided concrete support manifested in every field for the Cambodian people's revolution. A contribution was made at the festive mass-meeting by Pen Sovan, vice president of the People's Revolutionary Council and minister of defence. In his address, in line with that by Heng Samrin, he called on the revolutionary armed forces to drive back the attempts aiming at disturbance by imperialist, expansionist and reactionary forces. Pen Sovan thanked the military units of the National Unity Front for the successful and victorious struggle that led to overthrowing the Pol Pot regime and to Cambodia's liberation.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES COMMERCE WORKERS DELEGATION

LD310018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] To mark the day of commerce workers, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz met a group of representatives of the several hundred thousand commerce workers. They informed him about the current situation in commerce and steps being taken to improve its functioning.

CZYREK HOLDS POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS IN PARIS

AU291530 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP--Jozef Czyrek, vice minister of foreign affairs, has visited France and has held the annual political consultations with Jean-Marie Merillon, general director for political affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two officials exchanged views on the international issues interesting the two sides, paying special attention to the complete implementation of the CSCE Final Act decisions as well as to detente and disarmament. They also discussed the current state and development prospects of Polish-French relations. Jozef Czyrek was received by Jean-Francois Poncet, minister of foreign affairs of France.

TEXT OF MESSAGE TO ROMANIAN LEADERS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU291353 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jan 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Greetings message from Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, Council of Ministers chairman, to Romanian counterparts on the 30th anniversary of the Polish-Romanian friendship treaty]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Bucharest:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Polish People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania we send our cordial greetings and best wishes to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the fraternal Romanian people and to you personally. We state with satisfaction that in the period since the signing of the treaty the relations between our parties and states and the ties of friendship between our peoples have consolidated and deepened. The principles contained in the treaty are a lasting and inviolable foundation of the further development of these relations for the benefit of both our peoples and for the sake of consolidating the unity of member states of the socialist community.

Dear comrades, wishing you and the Romanian people further achievements in the construction of a socialist society, we express at the same time our conviction that friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation consistent with the vital interets of our two peoples, with the cause of socialism and peace in the world, will continue to develop and strengthen in a comprehensive manner.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

PAP REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU301532 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[PAP report on the Polish-Cuban communique issued on the 26-28 January Warsaw visit by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.]

[Text] PAP--A joint communique on the visit paid to Warsaw by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who was received by the First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz, was published in Warsaw on January 28, this year.

It was stressed during the talks between the foreign ministers of Poland and Cuba that fraternal friendship between the Polish and Cuban nations has constantly strengthened and that the field of cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism has systematically broadened.. It was also noted with satisfaction that the decisions adopted during the talks between the first secretaries of the two parties--the PZPR and the Cuban Communist Party [PCC]--are being implemented.

It is indicated in the communique that the two sides confirmed their commitment to the cause of consolidating peace and security, deepening the process of detente and making it universal and irreversible, and that they will do their best to further strengthen the unity of action of the socialist states in the international arena and to tighten their fraternal cooperation.

The two sides expressed hope that Soviet-American SALT negotiations would soon lead to the conclusion of a SALT-II agreement, and stressed the significance of a special UN disarmament session and of a consistent implementation of the CSCE Final Act. The two ministers welcomed with utmost satisfaction the adoption by the 32d UN session of the declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace as proposed by Poland.

During the talks the two sides highly assessed the positive role played by the movement of nonalined countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, and voiced hope that a sixth conference of heads of states and governments of nonalined countries due to be held in Havana, September this year, would contribute to the strengthening of unity of that movement.

The two ministers stated that the struggle against imperialism, for self-determination and independence of countries still under colonial yoke, in defense of national sovereignty and political and economic independence, kept intensifying in Latin America.

The two ministers firmly pronounced themselves in favor of an immediate and unconditional lifting of the North American blockade against Cuba, and for giving the territory of the now operating U.S. military base in Guantanamo back to the Cuban nation. The two also voiced support for the heroic struggle waged by the Nicaraguan people and firmly condemned the facist regime in Chile.

The two voiced their concern over hotbeds of tension still existing in some regions of the world, especially in Indochina, Africa and the Middle East. The two sides welcome with satisfaction the historic victory of the Cambodian people that put an end to the provocative rule of the clique inspired and backed by China. They also condemned the escalation of attacks against the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam triggered off by the Chinese leadership. They voiced their solidarity with the struggle of the nations of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe and also satisfaction at the strengthening of the revolutionary processes in Angola and Ethiopia. [paragraph continues]

The sides stressed the important role played by the Organization of African Unity. In the communique, they spoke in favour of a comprehensive political settlement of the Middle East conflict, a settlement that will insure the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's inalienable right to set up their own independent state and the return of the Arab territories illegally occupied by Israel.

Minister Isidoro Malmierca invited Minister Emil Wojtaszek to pay an official, friendly visit to Cuba. The invitation was received with satisfaction. When his official visit to Poland wound up, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca left Warsaw.

PAP REPORTS ON VISIT BY MPRP DELEGATION

AU291541 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, a delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee led by Damdingiyn Gombojab, MPRP Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, visited Poland from 21-25 January.

During the visit the sides held talks which were attended on the Polish side by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, by Central Committee Secretariat member Zdzislaw Kurowski and Zbigniew Zielinski, and by other officials. On the Mongolian side the talks were attended by Damdingiyn Gomgojab, by members of the delegation and by Mangaljabyn Dash, Mongolian ambassador to Poland. The sides exchanged information on the development of Poland and Mongolia in keeping with the resolutions of the seventh PZPR and the 17th MPRP congresses. They stated with satisfaction that Polish-Mongolian relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism constitute a good example of mutually advantageous cooperation between fraternal states. The sides also discussed some issues of the international situation. The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Mongolian guests toured Piotrkow and Lodz where they met with party and administrative leaderships and studied the functioning of some production enterprises in the two voivodships. They also acquainted themselves with Warsaw's economic and cultural life.

PAP CONDUCTS INTERVIEW ON WAR CRIMES STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

LD291504 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan, PAP--January 30th marks the 10th anniversary of the ratifying by Poland of the convention on nonapplication of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against mankind, adopted by the United Nations on November 26, 1968. Poland, which was a sponsor of the convention, was also the first country to ratify it.

In connection with the anniversary, Chairman of the Central Committee for the Investigation of Nazi crimes in Poland Czeslaw Pilichowski told a PAP journalist that it was the will of the nations to prosecute and punish all those guilty of crimes committed by the Nazi Germany during World War Two.

None of the U.N. documents concerning the prosecution and punishment of war crimes and crimes against mankind contains any decision on the application of limitations.

Hence, there is no consent to let any Nazi criminal live to the moment when the basic principles of responsibility adopted by the U.N. will no longer bind them.

The FRG has neither signed nor ratified the U.N. convention so far. And it must not be forgotten that the question of nonapplication of limitations to Nazi crimes is not only the FRG's internal matter, but is also of interest to all countries--victims of Nazi war crimes and to Poland in particular.

Czeslaw Pilichowski emphasized that the principle of non-applying the limitations to war crimes and crimes against mankind should be observed all over the world through the approval and ratification by all states, and by the FRG in particular, of the U.N. convention of November 27, 1968. Also the planned termination of punishing Nazi crimes at the end of this year should be banned in the FRG. The prosecution and punishment of these crimes are not only of concern to lawyers and politicians, but to all people all the world round as well. It is a question of a guarantee that no one would ever dare to commit a crime on peoples, a crime against peace and mankind, Mr Pilichowski said.

MINISTER SEES GREAT CHANGE IN RELATIONS WITH BONN

DW300815 Osnabrueck NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG in German 27 Jan 79 p 5 DW

[Dieter Sommer interview with Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dobrosielski--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Osnabrueck, 26 January--The following is the text of the interview which Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Prof Marian Dobrosielski granted to our paper:

[Question] Professor Dobrosielski, what significance in the normalization of the relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland do you accord the treaties concluded between the two countries since 1970?

Answer: We believe that the treaty of December 1970 as well as the subsequent agreements and the joint statements delivered during the visits which Mr Gierek paid to the Federal Republic and Chancellor Schmidt to Poland, offer a good, broad and profound basis for normalization not only between the states but also between different strata of the society, the institutions, and so forth. A drastic qualitative change in the favorable sense has taken place in our relations since 1970. It is a foregone conclusion, however, that obstacles still exist which must be eliminated. Thus in our opinion, the verdicts handed down by the Federal constitutional court as well as by the social court in Kassel cannot be harmonized with the spirit and letter of the treaties. We believe that the verdicts also are incompatible with the Final Act of Helsinki. A lot could yet be done in the sphere of the joint school-textbook commission as well as in the economic field. I would like to sum up my answer by saying that, with good will on both sides, I see no insurmountable difficulties for fulfilling these treaties completely and thus for not only working toward the improvement in the relations between our states and societies but also for contributing quite positively toward stability and detente in Europe.

Question: Occasionally the German-Polish agreements have been compared with the effects of the German-French treaty of the fifties. The youth played an essential part in the understanding with France. Do you see any chances for a German-Polish youth project in the near future?

Answer: Yes. In my opinion it is unimportant how this is called, youth project or something else. It is a fact that the youth in our two states already has established very good relations and maintains close contacts. I would like to remind you that we had the first youth forum between Poland and the Federal Republic in 1978. [paragraph continues]

I talked with some young people from Poland who had participated. They were very satisfied. I read and saw some reports, and I believe that this forum was very good indeed. Various youth organizations established contacts with youth-group associations in different leander, including Lower Saxony. These contacts are very good, and again there is no obstacle preventing them from further developing. But such contacts exist not only between the young people but also between trade unions, universities, and so forth.

Question: How do people in Poland assess the role of the Federal Republic of Germany at the Western summit meeting in Guadeloupe?

Answer: We do not have any concrete information about that meeting. Therefore I can only say what I have read about it. Our newspapers assessed the role of the chancellor very highly. To me this seems to be a very realistic assessment. We are sometimes worried by the fact that there is much talk of political and military detente. Some German statesmen assure that they are in favor of disarmament and that they want to appear with new initiatives. The stance of the Federal Republic's delegation in Vienna, however, is very inflexible and hard. This rather complicates achievement of understanding on these problems in Vienna.

Question: Professor, the disarmament problem is different from our point of view. Don't you think that from the Federal Republic's point of view one must feel worried and even threatened because of the material superiority?

Answer: I did not speak of a threat now. I would like to say most clearly that I do not believe there exists an immediate threat emanating from the Federal Republic or the West. If you understood me that way, you have misunderstood me. I did not say that. What I want to say is that the stance of the Federal Republic in Vienna makes it very difficult to reach agreement on the reduction of armed forces. The arms race after all has a self-developing mechanism, so to speak. It all can start against the will of the Federal Republic and other countries. We are afraid of that. We do not say though that the Federal Republic will attack us tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

Question: Let us return to the subject of detente. How do you assess the chances of the CSCE successor conference in Madrid?

Answer: I consider it as follows: Prior to Belgrade we heard assurances of many Western states saying that they maintain a constructive approach toward the Belgrade meeting. That was a most general statement. More than a hundred proposals were made in Belgrade, and very few of them have been really concrete. We believe that, therefore, Madrid must be prepared through bilateral and multilateral contacts. Possibly one ought to make fewer but more concrete proposals. These proposals must be discussed first. If there will be 10 or 15 or just 5 very good ones, it would be better for the conference. In short, we believe better preparations must be made for Madrid so that it will not again be a forum of confrontation.

We had the following concrete situation in Belgrade: The United States particularly tried to make the conference a confrontation forum in order to stress the differences between us. I believe that in Madrid we ought to concentrate on the things we have in common and the problems we can solve together. An ideological discussion is no good because it does not get you anywhere in a diplomatic forum. One departs with the same opinion one had when arriving. That should not be discussed in a diplomatic conference.

OPENING OF NATO MANEUVERS IN FRG REPORTED

LD291038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] NATO opens its winter maneuvers today in the northern part of Baden-Wuerttemberg and also in Eastern Bavaria. In addition to units of the FRG and the United States, Canadian, Dutch and British detachments, and also troops from Luxembourg, will take part in the maneuvers, which are the first NATO exercises to be held in the FRG during the winter in 6 years.

POLES HOLD FRENCH CITIZEN IN PRISON

Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jan 79 p 4 WA

[Unattributed article: "A French-Polish Dispute: Mr Glowczewski Is Still Imprisoned in Warsaw"]

[Text] The meeting of the French-Polish Mixed Commission provided the French Government an opportunity to request explanations again on the fate of Mr Andre Glowczewski, a French businessman representing public works equipment firms, who arrested on 6 April 1978 in Warsaw, where he had been for the funeral of his mother.

The French Government had initially exercised extreme discretion in this affair, hoping that diplomatic action would be sufficient. But its demarches have been without effect: Mr Deniau, minister of foreign trade, had not received a reply to the questions which he had posed to his Polish counterpart since the preceding meeting of the mixed commission, in September.

After the French press had revealed the imprisonment of Mr Glowczewski, the prosecutor general of Poland had indicated that he had been accused of "grave financial violations". No precise details have yet been given to his family nor to the French authorities; his Polish lawyer has not been able to get in contact with the prisoner and has not been given any information on the case. The silence surrounding this affair and the refusal to give to the accused the means to insure his defense have caused his associates to think that he is the victim of a feud between the Polish services.

BRIEFS

BISHOP DESKUR IMPROVES-- We have found out that the health of Bishop Andrzej Maria Deskur, chairman of the Pontifical Commission for Social Communication, has further improved. Bishop Deskur is in one of the clinics in Zurich, Switzerland. He was able to participate in a sitting position in celebrating the Holy Mass, on the first day of the Christmas holidays and on New Year's Day. He has full use of his mental capacities and the paralysis on the left side of the body is slowly receding, especially in the leg. Treatment will take some time yet before Bishop Deskur will be able to return to carrying out his duties. [Text] [Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 22 Jan 79 p 2 WA]

KOSYGIN RECEIVES FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI 30 JAN

AU302025 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 30 Jan 79 AU

[Text] While on his official visit to the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, was received this afternoon at the Kremlin by Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, Comrade Stefan Andrei conveyed a friendly message to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Expressing thanks for the message, Comrade Aleksey Kosygin conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee on behalf of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, himself and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

In a comradely atmosphere, the two sides had a talk which dealt with aspects of the further development of Romanian-Soviet relations and manysided cooperation, in the spirit of the Romanian-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, and of the Romanian-Soviet declaration. At the same time, they discussed current international issues, especially the implementation of the targets envisaged in the Warsaw Pact member-states' declaration of November 1978.

Comrade Stefan Andrei also continued his official talks with his Soviet counterpart Comrade Andrey Gromyko. Working in a friendly atmosphere, the two ministers exchanged views on the development of Romanian-Soviet cooperation, and on certain current international questions of common interest.

Today the Soviet foreign minister gave a luncheon for Comrade Stefan Andrei. In their toasts, Comrades Andrey Gromyko and Stefan Andrei stressed the increasing development of Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation and the decisive role played along this line by meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev, as well as the common desire to work further to deepen and expand the cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples in all areas.

AGERPRES REPORTS MINISTERIAL CHANGES 31 JAN

AU310827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 31 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/1/1979--Under presidential decree, Gheorghe Cioara was released from the office of deputy prime minister and minister of industrial constructions and appointed to the office of minister of electric power to replace Trandafir Cocirla.

Ion Dinca was appointed to the office of deputy prime minister and minister of industrial constructions.

Gheorghe Pana was released from the office of minister of labour and was delegated to perform the office of chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, an office performed by Ion Dinca until now.

Emil Bobu was appointed minister of labour.

Virgil Cazacu was released from the office of deputy prime minister.

More Ministry Changes

AU310913 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian on 8 January 1979 on pages 2-4 carries three presidential decrees signed by Nicolae Ceausescu, announcing the following leadership changes:

--Mihai Martinescu is released as deputy minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets;

--Ioan Fataceanu, Ion Iosefide and Dumitro Nistor are released as deputy ministers of machine-building industry;

--Vasile Sechel is appointed deputy minister of machine-building industry and head of the department in charge of the construction of passenger vehicles, tractors, agricultural machinery and ball bearings;

--Alexandru Necula, deputy minister of machine-building industry, is appointed head of the department in charge of electronic and electrical engineering industry;

--Gheorghe Boldur, deputy minister of machine-building industry, is appointed head of the department in charge of special equipment and aeronautics;

--Ion Constantinescu and Nicu Constantin are appointed deputy ministers of the machine-building industry;

--Gheorghe Badea and Gheorghe Nestorescu are appointed secretaries of state at the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry;

--Emilian Dobrescu is released as minister secretary of state and first vice chairman of the State Planning Committee;

--Emilian Dobrescu, secretary of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development, is appointed counselor to the president of the republic and minister secretary of state;

--Ion Tulpan is released as first vice chairman of the Administrative Council of the National Bank of the Socialist Republic of Romania and appointed first vice chairman of the State Planning Committee;

--Bujor Rosca is appointed vice chairman of the State Planning Committee;

--Gheorghe Codreanu is appointed secretary of state at the State Planning Committee.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING JAN 30

AU301700 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 30 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Today RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a session of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee. The session debated a report on the fulfillment of the 1978 plan and the draft communique on the fulfillment of the national uniform plan of socioeconomic development of the country in 1978.

The Executive Political Committee expressed the view that in 1978 our people, led by the RCP, attained new and important successes in all socioeconomic areas, in fulfilling the targets set by the 11th congress and by the party national conference, thus insuring the fatherland's uninterrupted progress and Romania's resolute advance along the path of prosperity and socialist civilization.

The third year of the 5-year plan was characterized by rapid development in material production; by a balanced and harmonious development of the entire economy; by an expansion of the process of modernization of industry, agriculture and other branches of the national economy; by an accentuation of the qualitative aspects of economic activities; an increase in the people's living standard; an expansion of our foreign economic exchanges and of production sharing and scientific-technical cooperation between Romania and other countries.

The Executive Political Committee stated that the fruitful balance sheet of 1978 highlights the correctness of the policies promoted by our party and state which are creatively applying general laws to the specific conditions prevailing in Romania, the realism of the current 5-year plan provisions and the force, capability and determination of our nation to fulfill the 11th congress program.

The Executive Political Committee decided that the communique of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development, the State Planning Committee and the Central Directorate for Statistics on the fulfillment of the 1978 national uniform plan of the Socialist Republic of Romania should be published.

The Executive Political Committee discussed and approved proposals to improve the leadership, organization and planning of the agriculture and food industry, worked out on the initiative and basis of specific recommendations by the party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The Executive Political Committee stated that our agriculture has developed considerably, with the result that between 1950 and 1978 the overall agriculture production increased 3.5 times, and stressed that the current stage of the country's socioeconomic development places new requirements on agriculture which is expected to yield increased productivity and to considerably increase its contribution toward increasing the national wealth.

In accordance with these requirements and with the principles of uniform leadership of agriculture, the Executive Political Committee decided to establish single [unice] state and cooperative agro-industrial councils, which are to be responsible for the fulfillment of the tasks given to their subordinate agricultural units and which will provide the organizational framework for uniform leadership and for the organization of joint activities designed to fully and efficiently use the land stock and the material and financial means and labor force. The Executive Political Committee decided that these measures will be forwarded for approval by the RCP Central Committee plenum.

The Executive Political Committee then debated and approved a report on the financial situation of agricultural production cooperatives and proposals to grant them facilities in the form of postponement, reduction and cancellation of unpaid credits and payments. Every year the state has granted important long and short-term credits to agricultural units to permit them to continuously develop their technical-material base. The units have been able to pay back most of the current production credits and the payments on long-term credits which fell due. The Executive Political Committee, taking into account the volume of unpaid debts and the fact that many of these debts are now very old and are localized in units with financial difficulties, and hoping that these units will improve their economic activities, approved for them facilities in the form of postponement, reduction and cancellation of unpaid credits and payments.

The Executive Political Committee decided that these measures should be applied on the basis of a thorough analysis of the situation of each agricultural production cooperative. At the same time, each agricultural unit in this class will draw up specific programs of activity to continuously improve its economic-financial situation and to increase its production and income.

The Executive Political Committee also discussed the results of the domestic livestock census carried out throughout the country between 3 and 10 January 1979. Examination of the data gathered shows that the number of animals of all species has increased over last year. Most outstanding increases were recorded in state agricultural enterprises and in agricultural production cooperatives. Individual farms reported increases in the number of sheep and fowl.

In all agricultural sectors together, the number of cattle increased by 204,000, that is, by 3.2 percent compared with the previous period; the number of pigs increased by 592,500, that is, 6.1 percent; the number of sheep and goats increased by 1,156,800, that is, 7.8 percent; the number of horses increased by 19,300, that is, 3.5 percent, and the number of fowl increased by 10,672,700, that is, 12 percent. Praising the results obtained in this sector of socialist agriculture, the Executive Political Committee instructed the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, together with the State Planning Committee, the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives and the other competent bodies to take resolute measures to fully implement the provisions of the national program on developing the animal sector and increasing animal production.

The Executive Political Committee then approved proposals on improving the criteria for awarding the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, the Order of Agricutural Merit First Class, and other distinctions bestowed on counties, socialist agricultural units and private farmers in non-cooperative areas for special achievements in increasing agricultural production.

The Executive Political Committee adopted a decision on the organization of a conference with leading cadres in the areas of industry, construction, transport and agriculture, to be held in Bucharest at the beginning of March this year. The conference is designed to examine and establish measures to fully implement the 1979-1980 tasks aimed at completely fulfilling the decisions of the party 11th congress and national conference for the current 5-year plan.

The Executive Political Committee decided to convene a plenum of the RCP Central Committee on 1 February this year.

The Executive Political Committee also solved current questions concerning party-state activities.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW TO JAPANESE DAILY ASAHI SHIMBUN PUBLISHED

AU291335 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jan 79 pp 1, 6 AU

[Text of interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Toshiharu Shibata, deputy chief editor of the Japanese daily ASAHI SHIMBUN on 23 January in Bucharest]

[Text] Question: You are currently celebrating the 120th anniversary of the union of Romanian principalities. This year also marks the 35th anniversary of your country's liberation.

What is the significance and importance of these two events for the fulfillment of the Romanian people's aspirations for social freedom and progress and for the important achievements of today's Romania?

Answer: The union of the Romanian principalities 120 years ago marked a crucial event in Romania's history. It laid the foundations of the Romanian national state and of the Romanian nation's development and insured our country's advance along the road of socioeconomic progress. The 1859 union was the basis for all subsequent events--I am referring to the independence war, the creation of the united national state 60 years ago, the development of the forces of production, science and culture and the increase in the people's well-being. One could say that there is a close connection between the union of the principalities and the 1944 antifascist and anti-imperialist insurrection, which led to the overthrow of the fascist distatorship, the country's liberation from the Hitlerite domination and Romania's transition to a new development. The progress attained in the years of socialist construction, which have turned Romania from an agricultural country with a backward industry into an industrial-agricultural country in full swing of development; has opened up prospects for raising our people's material and intellectual well-being and for asserting our nation at the international level as a free and independent nation.

Question: Mr President, you are carrying out diplomatic actions not only in Europe, but also in America and Asia. One can say that you are indeed pursuing a broad diplomacy. Would you be so kind as to tell us what the principle or philosophy guiding your diplomacy is?

Answer: Indeed, Romania is carrying out broad international activity by conducting relations with all socialist countries, the developing and nonalined countries, the developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system. In pursuing this policy of broad international cooperation we proceed from the fact that it is necessary to actively participate in the international division of labor, in the world exchange of material and intellectual assets and in solving the complex proglems of the contemporary world. We believe that only by maintaining broad international relations based on full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty and noninterference in domestic affairs can we insure Romania's socioeconomic development and a lasting peace in the world.

Question: After the Helsinki conference one does not really perceive such developments that can favor detente. Would you please tell us which are the most important issues that can bring about greater detente?

Answer: The Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe marked a very important event for the entire world and opened up the road for a policy of cooperation and detente. One can say that, although the expectations and hopes pinned on this conference were not fully met, some positive results have nevertheless been achieved in the evolution of relations among European states toward a policy of detente.

Proceeding from this consideration, we believe that it is necessary to intensify the efforts aimed at implementing all documents signed in Helsinki, which represent a single whole. In this respect Romania believes that it is necessary to thoroughly prepare the 1980 Madrid meeting as of now, in order to make more substantial progress in implementing these documents. We believe that great attention should be paid both to the issues of economic cooperation, and particularly to the overall policy of developing trust among states, and to an efficient policy of military disengagement and disarmament. [paragraph continues]

This can be done by proceeding to concrete measures that can open up the road to real security and cooperation in Europe and can give greater impetus to the process of detente in Europe and throughout the world.

The fact that certain tensions have appeared in international life, which can actually endanger detente and peace, requires more intensified activity to implement the documents signed in Helsinki. Likewise, it is necessary to intensify the struggle of all peoples at the international level against the policy of domination, against the trends of interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, for a policy based on observance of the independence and sovereignty of all states and for complete renunciation of the use and threat of force. These are key requirements for a policy of detente and peace.

Question: How do you conceive the role of the big states and the small and medium-sized countries in attaining stability in the world?

Answer: Romania believes that to solve the complex problems of the contemporary world and promote a policy of cooperation and equality among states it is necessary to insure the active participation of all states, regardless of size, military strength or social system, in international life. Of course, we recognize the role played by the large states in international life. At the same time we also believe that the small and medium-sized countries represent an important force in the contemporary world and that no problem can be solved without their participation or to their disadvantage.

In this respect I appreciate the important role incumbent upon the United Nations and other international bodies which offer the most appropriate organizational framework for a democratic discussion of problems, with the participation of all states and for adopting measures that take into account each nation's interests in independent development along the road of well-being, and that insure stability in the development of the contemporary world.

Question: You visited Beijing [Peking] and had talks with the Chinese leaders. How do you assess the policy of the "four modernizations" and the future of this huge country, which is currently in the process of molding a new kind of society?

Answer: The visit I paid to the PRC last May and Chairman Hua Guofeng's [Hua Kuo-feng's] visit to Romania last August marked important moments in the relations between Romania and China, and they had great influence on the development of cooperation between the two states and on international life. As I have already said, Romania pays great attention to developing relations with all socialist states. We consider the cooperation with the PRC as part and parcel of this overall policy, which is in no way opposed to any other state. It is also part and parcel of Romania's developing cooperation with all states, regardless of social system.

Regarding the decisions adopted by the CCP on socioeconomic development based on the "four modernizations," they are, of course, matters that directly concern the Chinese party and people. Once can say that the fulfillment of this vast program in the next 20-25 years will determine the great socioeconomic progress of the Chinese socialist society and will raise the level of overall development and the material and intellectual well-being of the Chinese people. This will have a great influence both on the assertion of the prestige of socialism and on the promotion of a policy of international cooperation and peace among all peoples.

Question: The signing of the Chinese-Japanese treaty and the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States were important diplomatic events. Would you tell us your opinion on the effects of these two events and their influence on international relations?

Answer: The signing of the Chinese-Japanese treaty is obviously a matter concerning these two states, which are interested in normalizing their relations and developing bilateral cooperation on the basis of full equality and mutual respect for their independence. There is no doubt that this treaty also has a special importance for the development of the political life in Southeast Asia and throughout the world, particularly since the two states, China and Japan, have firmly pledged to pursue a policy of cooperation, peace and noninterference in the affairs of other states.

Concerning the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the United States, this is also an important event with great impact on international life. We hope that the development of relations between China and the United States will increasingly contribute to a new respect for the independence and sovereignty of all states and will facilitiate international detente and peace.

One can say that these two events are important acts in eliminating the consequences of World War II and in reestablishing relations of trust and cooperation, not only among the respective states, but throughout the world. We express the trust that they will exert a positive influence on stability and peace in international life.

Question: You have recently visited Pyongyang and had talks with President Kim Il-song. Which are, in your opinion, the international circumstances that would facilitate the dialog between north and south and an agreement between the interested sides?

Answer: Indeed, Romania has very friendly relations with the DPRK, and the visit I paid last May to Pyongyang and the talks I had with President Kim Il-song gave new impetus and opened up broader prospects for comprehensive cooperation between Romania and the DPRK.

As is known, the DPRK firmly advocates the settlement of Korea's problems and the reunification in a single state through peaceful negotiations. In this respect, the recent DPRK proposals have a great significance and demonstrate high humaneness and a profound feeling of responsibility toward the Korean people and the cause of security and peace in Asia and throughout the world. They also show that the most complex problems can be tackled in a constructive and rational spirit, through political negotiations, by looking for solutions acceptable to the interested sides while completely avoiding force and military confrontations. We believe that this orientation fully accords with the interests of the two sides, of all the Korean people and of the cause of peace in that area and in the world. It is in this spirit that one should act today throughout the world to solve contentious problems and strengthen international security and trust.

I think that the current international circumstances and the events that have lately occurred in the world create favorable conditions for developing the process of Korea's peaceful reunification. In this respect, I would like the United States to show more realism and act to facilitate the dialog between the two sides so as to rapidly achieve the peaceful unification of the Korean people. It is also in the interest of the neighboring countries, including Japan, as well as of all countries, to actively support Korea's unification, which will contribute to strengthening security and political stability in Asia and throughout the world.

As far as Romania is concerned, it will strongly support, as it has done up to now, the policy of peaceful reunification of Korea.

Question: The aggravation of the conflict between China and Vietnam has been a surprise for all of us. How do you view the conflicts and the need to consolidate cooperation between these countries in Indochina?

Answer: Indeed, the conflict between China and Vietnam and generally speaking the events in Indochina have been a surprise for all peoples in the world. Of course, they were and are negative factors in international life. These misunderstandings are determined by the old states of affairs and by the legacy inherited by the respective countries. Normally these old states of affairs should have been resolved through peaceful negotiations, and we continue to believe that they should be resolved in this way; all the more so since the respective countries are building the new socialist system. It is necessary to do everything so that certain misunderstandings among them, including territorial ones, are resolved only through negotiations. This is in accordance with the interests of the respective peoples and of the cause of socialist construction in these countries, and it serves the enhancement of peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia as well as the interests of socialism and international peace.

Question: I believe that there is a trend in today's world toward forming blocs. I also believe that one of the aims of Romania's diplomatic efforts is to oppose this trend. Would you please present your consistent efforts to eliminate the blocs and achieve cooperation among all countries?

Answer: The changes that have occurred and continue to take place in international life do not lead to a strengthening of the military blocs and bloc policy, but to a policy of independence for each nation and the abolition of military blocs. Romania's activity for the dismantling of military blocs--first of all for the concurrent abolition of NATO and the Warsaw Pact--is in close agreement with the development of international life and with the objective requirements for independence and for the expansion of relations among nations on the basis of equality, mutual respect and mutually advantageous cooperation. Of course, we realize that the abolition of the military blocs is a process and struggle which presupposes the reestablishment of trust and the transition to disarmament measures that take into account the need to maintain the balance among various states that does not endanger the independence and sovereignty of any people. We believe that this policy is gaining more and more ground and that it is the only one which can insure equal cooperation among all nations and can contribute to detente and strengthening security and peace throughout the world.

Question: Would you please present your suggestions for promoting the best cooperation between Romania and Japan in the near future?

Answer: I would like to mention with great satisfaction the continuous development of relations between Romania and Japan. It is good that the economic exchanges between our countries have more than trebled in the past 5 years. Nevertheless, we believe that there are still broad opportunities for expanding economic cooperation and production sharing between Romania and Japan. As far as we are concerned, we are determined to resolutely act in this direction. It is, however, necessary for Japan and Romania to find ways and means to insure an equal trade balance, which at the moment is disadvantageous to Romania. This obviously presupposes more Romanian exports to Japan and a broader joint cooperation with other states.

Question: Romania's principle is to oppose nuclear arms. I would like to ask you what actions should be taken in this respect?

Answer: Generally speaking, Romania advocates disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. We believe that after the special UN session in 1978 more favorable conditions were created for intensifying the struggle for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. In this respect, Romania believes that we should proceed to halting the arms race by freezing military budgets at the level of a certain year--of course, we would like that year to be 1978 or at least 1979--and then, on the basis of an appropriate program jointly agreed upon, we should adopt measures to reduce military expenditures and forces as well as other measures capable of lessening the danger of war and opening up prospects for the continuous reduction of armaments until they are eliminated. I repeat what I have already said in reply to another question, namely that we view all disarmament measures in the context of maintaining the balance of power and insuring each nation's sovereignty. It is obvious that this presupposes an efficient international control, trust, cooperation and good will on the part of all states.

Question: The gap between the industrial countries and the developing countries continues to be one of the most important problems in the world. Would you please comment on the efforts required in this respect and on the future of this problem?

Answer: Indeed, the gap between the developed and developing countries and the division of the world into poor and rich countries--an outcome of the old imperialist and colonialist policy of domination--is one of the key problems of the contemporary world. The policy of detente and the stability and peace of the world depend on solving this problem. In my opinion, in order to solve this important problem it is necessary to act in the spirit of attaining economic relations of equity and equality. This presupposes the establishment of a new international economic order which can open up prospects for the more rapid progress of lagging countries and can also insure the stability and development of the world economy. The establishment of a new international economic order and the elimination of underdevelopment imply, aside from cooperation on principles of equity and equality, a policy of more substantial assistance from the developed countries to the developing ones. We consider this not as a policy of social welfare, so to say, but as an international obligation and necessity. The developing countries must enjoy a more liberal access to modern technologies under advantageous economic conditions; they must also be given greater assistance in training their national cadres, without whom no rapid socioeconomic progress can be attained.

In order to attain these targets, it is necessary to engage in broad negotiations with the participation of all countries, both the developing and the developed ones, in order to jointly find solutions to all problems.

We pay great attention to strengthening solidarity with the developing countries since Romania itself is a socialist developing country. At the same time we attach great importance to preparing the special UN session of next year, which must become an important event in determining the adoption of firm decisions that will mark a new stage in eliminating underdevelopment and establishing the new international economic order. This is in accordance with the interests of all states, both of the developing and developed ones, with the need to promote a policy of equality and peace and with the establishment of a better and more just world on our planet.

BUCHAREST REPORTS CONCLUSION OF CARTER-DENG TALKS

AU310825 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 31 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The third and last round of talks ended at the White House yesterday between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice premier of the PRC State Council.

The discussions were comprehensive and sincere, stated Jimmy Carter. In turn, Deng Xiaoping stated that this visit contributed to deepening mutual understanding and friendship, and expressed the conviction that there are broad prospects for cooperation between the two countries and peoples in various fields.

Chairman Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng] and Jimmy Carter extended invitations for mutual visits to each other.

CEAUSESCU CABLES DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG ON REUNIFICATION MOVES

LD302302 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2018 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/1/1979--On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Romanian people, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania addressed a message of friendship to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the entire Korean people.

We, the entire party and people--the message reads--have learned with great satisfaction about the recent statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of the D.P.R. of Korea which, as part of the steady efforts made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by you yourself, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, is making fresh and important proposals for the (?peaceful), independent and democratic reunification of Korea. We are highly appreciative of this remarkable political action of the D.P.R. of Korea which is pervaded by humanistic spirit and high responsibility for the destiny of the Korean people, for the cause of peace and security in Asia and the world over.

The recent four-item proposals elaborated under your direct guidance are a new and eloquent expression of the constructive policy of the D.P.R. of Korea, of its sincere wish to approach the problems of Korea's reunification by means of peaceful negotiations among the Koreans themselves, without any outside immixture. Under the present-day international circumstances, these proposals are highly significant, proving the incontestable fact that the most complex problems, any kind of litigious problems can be approached in a new, rational way--politically--totally avoiding the use of force, of military confrontations. This is the sole way of securing a durable settlement of international issues, in harmony with the peoples' interests and aspirations for peace, progress and prosperity. That is why we hope that the new initiative of the D.P.R. of Korea will find due echo in the southern part of Korea and will enjoy the active support of world public opinion.

The Romanian people, that nurtures feelings of deep valuation of and solidarity with the Korean people, with its righteous struggle for the attainment of the supreme national desideratum of national unity, backs most resolutely the recent proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and addresses it wishes of full success in accomplishing its aspirations to live in a free and prosperous homeland.

OFFICIALS ATTEND POLISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU310946 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the first Romanian-Polish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, Polish Ambassador to Bucharest Wladyslaw Wojtasik gave a cocktail party on Monday, 29 January.

The reception was attended by Janos Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister, minister of domestic trade, Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, Virgil Teodorescu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Ministers Traian Dudas and Suzana Gadea; Dumitru Trucus and Ion Vilsan, deputy section heads at the RCP Central Committee; Deputy Foreign Minister Cornel Racoste; Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense; Aurel Duca, deputy chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, representatives of central institutions and mass organizations, men of culture and science, generals and high-ranking officers.

DOMINICAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL VISITS

LD310013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/1/1979--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the of the Romanian Communist Party, Alfredo Conde, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party, paid a visit of friendship to Romania.

Alfredo Conde met Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP. They discussed problems of mutual interest regarding the present activity and preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Dominican Communist Party, the further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES STATE THEATER ON ANNIVERSARY

LD310020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1957 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/1/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a friendly salute and warmest congratulations to the company of the State Theater in Oradea, on the anniversary of 50 years since its foundation.

Continuing the Romanian valuable cultural tradition, the theater in Oradea has carried out, ever since its foundation 50 years ago, an intense activity, distinguishing itself as an important centre propagating national art and culture. The theater has been the faithful expression of the profoundly patriotic message of the Transylvanian scholars, who, a century ago, militated for the foundation of a theater in the service of promoting and furthering the ideas of national unity and solidarity. During the construction of the new system, the theater in Oradea actively militated for promoting the lofty ideas of socialism, for carrying out the policy of the Romanian Communist Party in the field of fine arts, education, the formation of the new, advanced man of our society. An important moment in the activity of the theater was marked by the foundation, in 1955, of the two sections--Romanian and Magyar--which carried out a [word indistict] activity, ardently militating for the promotion and popularization of the classical and contemporary Romanian and Magyar dramaturgy, as well as the most important values of world dramaturgy.

Expression of the just national policy of the (?R.C.P.) for ensuring best (?conditions) of assertion in full equality (?of rights) in all fields of activity of all working people in our country-- (?Romanians), Magyars, Germans and other nationalities--the two sections of the State Theater in Oradea work in a harmoniously and brotherly cooperation, bring their contribution to the socialist education of masses militating for strengthening the friendship and brotherhood between the Romanian and Magyar working people, their collaboration and unity in building the new system, in (?ensuring) Romania's prosperity.

In concluding his message, President Nicolae Ceausescu addresses to the members of this company the call to further act ever more determined for the first promotion of the profoundly humanistic policy of the R.C.P. and of the Romanian state of unity and full equity, of solidarity and brotherhood of all working people. The call to bring an ever more important contribution to the development and prosperity of the spiritual life of the people, to the implementation of the R.C.P. programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania'a advance to communism.

AGERPRES NOTES DEVELOPMENT OF MARITIME FLEET

AU311023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 31 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/1/1979--Romania's maritime fleet doubled its capacity during the first three years of the 1976-1980 five-year plan period having at present a tonnage of over 2.3 million dwt. The development of the national economy, the expansion of economic exchanges and of cooperation in production with ever more states have brought about an important growth of the goods volume carried by the merchant fleet. For instance, only during the past year the Romanian ships carried 2 million ton goods more than in 1977.

The Romanian maritime transport will witness this year important growths due to the imports and exports increase, as well as to the establishment of trade relations with further countries. The volume of goods that are to be transported by our own fleet is provided to increase with 3 million ton as compared to 1978 and the port traffic with 7 million tons. For meeting transport necessities, the Romanian maritime fleet will be endowed this year with ships totaling 553,000 dwt, ore-carriers and a 150,000 dwt oil-tanker. At the end of this five-year plan the capacity of the Romanian maritime fleet will surpass 3.4 million dwt.

For ensuring the import, export and transit traffic, Romania gives particular attention to the fitting out of the maritime ports and the mechanization of operations. During the last three years the introduction in the port activity of the new transport technologies based on pallets, packages and containers was intensified and permitted the cutting of loading and unloading time, the traffic increase and the reduction of the dockers' physical effort. This year new harbour capacities will be put into operation in Constanta, Galati, Braila, Agigea-Sud, Midia, Sulina, Mangalia for outrunning the terms for the capacities planned to be commissioned next year.

Romania's river fleet has also witnessed important growths. Having a capacity of 545,000 tons it carried last year 8.3 million ton goods, that is, 2.5 times more than in 1970. The building of certain big industrial units on the Danube bank in Calarasi, Giurgiu, Zimnicea, Turnu-Magurele and others, using imported raw materials, leads to the continuous growth of the river-going traffic. For meeting the transport requests, the Romanian river-going fleet will be endowed in 1979 with 44 ships with a total capacity of 70,000 ton and with 10 tug-boats. At the same time, almost all Romanian ports on the Danube will be developed and modernized, Calarasi, Cernavoda, Giurgiu, Zimnicea and Drobeta-Turnu Severin in particular.

BORBA DISCUSSES DENG XIAOPING'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON

AU301558 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[Boqdan Decermic report]

[Excerpts] Washington, 27 January--On the eve of the visit of Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], PRC vice premier, to the United States, who will arrive in Washington from Beijing [Peking] tomorrow, President Carter has once again--for the second time in the last 3 days--assured the Soviets that the United States does not want "to play the Chinese card" against Moscow. "We are careful and we are trying to avoid having unbalanced relations between our country and the Soviet Union and China," President Carter said yesterday in his television press conference.

The possible Soviet reaction to Deng's visit to the United States is one of the main questions which preoccupies U.S. diplomacy. According to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the State Department is preoccupied with the tension on the Chinese-Vietnamese border. According to this newspaper, certain U.S. officials still believe that it is quite possible that the Chinese, who are bothered by the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea, will undertake "an act of punishment" in Vietnam. Once again, these officials say, the question of a Soviet reaction arises.

In the U.S. view, every Chinese act along the Vietnamese border would render more difficult Carter's efforts to convince the U.S. Congress and the American people that Beijing intends to resolve the problem of Taiwan in a peaceful manner.

However, what is most important for U.S. analysts is that a deterioration in Chinese-Vietnamese relations would produce Soviet pressure on China's northern borders. A straining of relations in this area would in the U.S. view, be unpredictably more dangerous.

Deliberating further about Soviet abhorence over the development of relations of forces in the Far East, it is added here that Moscow is suspicious of the development of relations between China and Japan, the greatest economic power in Asia. The real Soviet nightmare is not only the visit of an American-Chinese alliance, where the relationship would be two against one, but rather three--the United States, China and Japan--against one. The United States is trying to reassure Moscow along this line.

Problem of Taiwan

Taiwan is one of controversial questions facing Carter prior to Deng's visit. Yesterday his administration submitted a proposal to Congress on how to further maintain relations with Taiwan on a nonstate basis.

Carter has resolutely opposed any legislative act on Taiwan which may be submitted to Congress and which may be contrary to the agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations with China, which recognizes the Peking government as China's sole legal government. From Monday to Wednesday Deng will stay in Washington where he will leave for a tour of the United States and will visit Atlanta, Houston and Seattle.

In addition to an exchange of views which, as is said, will embrace a broad range of questions pertaining to bilateral relations and the world situation, it is expected that during Deng's visit several agreements will be signed--on scientific-technical cooperation and on the training of cadres, on cultural exchange and on consular questions. It is expected that some other trade and financial agreements, as well as an agreement on air traffic will be signed later.

Carter-Deng Talks Reported

LD301712 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 30 (TANJUG)--U.S. President Carter and Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] will today have their second day of talks. It is expected that they will discuss bilateral relations and possibilities for further promoting these relations.

During yesterday's White House meeting, Deng Xiaoping invited President Carter to visit China. On the same occasion, President Carter extended an invitation to Chinese President Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng] through Vice-Premier Deng, to visit the U.S. Both invitations, it was stated, were accepted in principle immediately. The Chinese invitation to Carter had been indicated earlier, and it is believed here that President Carter will visit China if not this autumn, then certainly by the end of the year.

After their talks yesterday afternoon, a White House official spokesman stated that Carter and Deng had completed their analysis of "global" and "regional" problems of the international situation. They discussed these problems with their associates for a full four hours yesterday.

No statement was made on the concrete contents of yesterday's talks, except that they were held in a constructive spirit and favourable atmosphere. The term "regional problems" includes the questions of Korea, South-West Asia, the Middle East, Iran, Africa in general and others.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON MEDIA REPORTS ON CAMBODIA

AU291547 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Excerpt] Commenting on reports by VJESNIK and other Yugoslav newspapers on the developments in Kampuchea, the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said:

"Yugoslavia's positions on Vietnam's conflict with Kampuchea and on the developments which followed were clearly set forth in Belgrade and in the UN Security Council in New York. As you have noticed, in the appraisal of these developments Yugoslavia proceeds from the indispensability of implementing the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs as the fundamental principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalinement.

"The Yugoslav information media are responsible to society and to readers to support these principles in international relations and in the society's international behavior, although they are independent in their editing activity and in pursuing their editorial policy," Mirko Kalezic said in conclusion.

MIKULIC CHAIRS SESSION OF LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM

LD301814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held today. It was chaired by Branko Mikulic. Top officials of the federation took part in its work.

The Presidium adopted a program for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [KPJ], that is to say, of the LCY, of SKOJ [Federation of Yugoslav Communist Youth], and of the unification of Yugoslav revolutionary trade unions.

It was decided that a joint formal session be held in Belgrade on 19 April 1979 of the LCY Central Committee, of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, of the Presidium of the Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth, and of the Presidium of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women.

A formal session of the LCY Central Committee in connection with the 40th anniversary of the formation of the KPJ Central Committee under the leadership of Comrade Tito will be held on 1 May 1979 in Bohinjaka Bistrica.

It was decided that a formal session of the LCY Central Committee in 1980 in Vukovar should mark the 60th anniversary of the Second KPJ Congress at which the first KPJ program was adopted.

The 50th anniversary of the treacherous murder of Djuro Djakovic and Nikola Hecimovic is expected to be marked in an appropriate way.

The implementation of the program of the celebration and the observance of important events and personalities in our history must take place with the all-round activity of all socialist forces concerning the implementation of the tasks of the 11th LCY Congress in the consolidation of ideopolitical work, especially among the young people.

It was stressed at the session that, from the viewpoint of content, good orientations on events and personalities from the history of our workers' movement and the KPJ in publishing and other activities should be encouraged, and commercialization attempts and other harmful manifestations prevented.

The Presidium approved the report on Aleksandar Grlickov's visit to the CSSR.

Some other questions pertaining to the routine activity of the Presidium were discussed at the session as well.

VRHOVEC'S ACTIVITIES AT MAPUTO NONALINED MEETING REPORTED

LD301918 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Maputo, January 30 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec had a number of contacts yesterday and today with heads of delegations to the special ministerial session of the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau in Maputo, and the representatives of liberation movements in the south of Africa. Discussed in these contacts was one item of the session's agenda--the situation in the south of Africa and the assistance of non-aligned countries to liberation movements in this region. Vrhovec also met with Indian Minister of External Affairs Vajpayee, Nigerian Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Maj Gen Adefope, heads of the delegations of the SR of Vietnam and Democratic Kampuchea Nguyen Thi Binh and Penn Nouth, as well as President of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) Sam Nujoma.

Stressed in all talks during these contacts was the need for efforts to be made for a successful conclusion of the Maputo meeting.

In terms of concretizing the decision taken by the non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade last July on extending all-round assistance to the liberation movements and "frontline countries" with regard to the illegal racialist regimes in the south of Africa, it was agreed that attention of the ministerial meeting should be focused exclusively on strengthening the anti-colonial struggle in the south of Africa. It was also noted that the differences in approach to some questions, especially those arising as a result of ideological divisions, should be transcended by seeking the common stands which would be accepted by consensus and in conformity with the fundamental principles of the policy of non-alignment.

Special attention was paid to the wish of the Yugoslav delegation for solidarity to be strengthened with the liberation movements of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa and the "frontline countries"--Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and Botswana--so that the solidarity and unity of non-aligned countries can be built up in conjunction with their anticolonial struggle. At the same time, this would reaffirm the goals to which the non-aligned countries strive at the world level.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY TO VISIT SOUTH ASIA

AU301958 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 29 Jan 79 AU

[Summary] Today Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, met with the ambassadors of Thailand, India and Sri Lanka to Yugoslavia to discuss preparations for his forthcoming visit to these countries in the near future. On the same day Metod Rotar met with the Polish ambassador to Yugoslavia to discuss "the forthcoming visit of Polish Minister for Foreign Trade Olszewski to Yugoslavia", and with the Japanese ambassador to discuss the advancement of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Japan.

DRAGOSAVAC MEETS WITH TANJUG, BORBA JOURNALISTS

LD290350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0725 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The second plenum of the LCY Central Committee assessed the political situation in our country in the period since the congress. It proceeded from the fact that practice hitherto has already confirmed the correctness of the essential socio-political and political assumptions of the 11th LCY Congress. The plenum really assessed events and trends since the congress in order to establish what is in line with congress decisions and what is lagging behind. Here, of course, socioeconomic relations have been and remain essential, as well as the role of the League of Communists in the continued development of our system and in the continuity of our revolution. This was stressed by Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in a conversation with communists from the editorial boards of BORBA and TANJUG.

The essential and basic question of our system is the character of the social means of production. We have already achieved much of this in the ideological, theoretical, political and practical spheres. We must make every effort to insure that the social means of production are constantly reproduced in expanded volume.

The management of the means of production is the essence of social self-management which is gradually being transformed into a total social system. The social character of the means of production and self-management are closely linked, influence each other and are the basis of the whole of our sociopolitical system.

Through the social means of production and social self-management we have also opened up the process of solving the contradictions between physical and mental labor. Since it is a question of social means of production and not of private or state means, associated labor and the producers, as well as other working people, should manage them. This means that we are also opening up the process of overcoming contradictions between physical and mental labor as one of the essential contradictions of class society.

This is a long process, in fact the process of a whole epoch, for relations are not clear. But if we simply wait for a clear relationship to be realized, then it certainly will not happen as a matter of course. We must proceed from the situation in which we have also taken into account whether we are on this course at every moment, whether we are lagging behind and whether we are regressing in some areas.

The central question which has been ideologically and theoretically clarified is the problem of association of labor. I stress this problem because the question of associated labor is specific to us. True associations of labor can be based only on social means of production. On this basis we can also successfully resolve relations between material production, where value is created, and social activities which do not really create value but contribute to the efficiency of the economy and of society. This process has not only been opened up, it has been worked out quite a lot, ideologically and theoretically. We have a significant practice behind us but we must work more rapidly and more successfully on this. Here it is a question of the realization of the historic interest of the working class. Of course, it is not a question of the working class putting others in a subordinate position, but on the other hand a case of all working people being in the same social and political position as regards means of production and as regards income. In this framework, those without which not even production can take place--transport organizations, health, schooling and everything else that is necessary for society--gain in significance in the social division of labor.

Therefore, the historic task of overcoming exploitation, different privileges and, of course, developing full equality is essential.

Although our social sector creates more than 80 percent of the national income and gross product, we still have a large number of peasants, individual producers, craftsmen and people who work with handicrafts, which of course we support because this production and these services are useful to us. We must only take care that we do not allow elements which favor a capitalist or state-property attitude to be reproduced. If the socialist basis is successfully affirmed here and if this is linked with the social sector, then certain contradictions can also be overcome successfully.

When it is a question of the intelligentsia, we can say that in our country this problem poses itself differently from in the capitalist system, where the intelligentsia is in fact in the service of the bourgeois class. The situation is similar in the state-statist system also. There is no room for such a notion in our system. In our country the question is what is the attitude of all working people, as well as the intelligentsia, toward the revolution and the realization of the historic interests of the working class.

I stress this because individuals in our country continue to insist on considering the problem of the intelligentsia from these positions, which are unacceptable to us. This does not mean there are no problems in our country. On the contrary, there is also the problem of a different kind of sectarian activity in individual areas directed toward intellectuals, too, as well as toward workers, peasants and believers, and sectarian activity on a national basis. But this is what the party and subjective forces must constantly struggle against.

The plenum noted that major results had been achieved in the majority of spheres but also that we are lagging behind in certain areas and fields, and so we will have to make efforts to move forward more quickly.

During the last year, a high economic growth rate was achieved, employment is above that planned and is greater than the optimum from the point of view of productivity of labor. At the same time, it was noted that distribution is too strained over all, and this is so in all sectors, which intensifies problems related to the balance of payments and inflation. Investments, which are at the leval of about 40 percent of the national income, create a series of problems no matter how necessary these investments are and no matter how good they are. Excess investment, social expenditures and personal incomes are an uncontrollable force, manifested in inflation, rapid increases in prices, etc, within realistic material limits but accompanied by quite a lot of unrealistic elements. The Central Committee insists on this being done in an organized and responsible way, proceeding from economic laws and the possibilities of associated labor and not from unrealistic desires and paliative administrative solutions but as a result of the need and decisions of associated labor.

We have had quite a lot of problems related to the isolationism of the Yugoslav market. Various disturbances appear in the market which we have not yet sufficiently studied. This, then, favors not only isolationism, but also protectionism, various links, interventions and so forth. It is not only a question of constructic or other such material but also of some other products also being reached via intervention, links, and so forth.

We must take care to be realistic in this, so that distribution does not become arbitrary. We must place it more realistically within our limits and insist on this in economic policy. Isolationism of the market must also be struggled against by other means for it is harmful. It has been shown that isolationist policies are harmful to all countries which have adopted them, stressed Dusan Dragosavac.

The question of investments has been intensified to quite an extent and many decisions must be revised, and some of them may possibly be reversed or prolonged. Everyone must look closely at this in their own area and undertake measures, for we are threatened by the danger of everyone seeing this in others and pointing toothers while not seeing anything wrong in his own area of responsibility.

Activity related to the law on associated labor, i.e., constituting basic organizations of associated labor, preparing documents and so forth, was quite intensive. However, now when this has to be transferred into socialist practice and content, we are lagging behind to a certain extent. There are many meetings, many papers and many referendums but not always on essential questions.

The tendency toward increased employment outside industry and production has been held in check. This, of course, should be insisted on. As regards the distribution of personal incomes, those employed outside industry are in a more favorable position than those within industry, where, too, a series of problems is now arising--there are even work stoppages. Often, when the regulations have passed through all the democratic phases, agitation breaks out because individual services have fared far better in distribution of income because, in contrast to production workers, their work is not evaluated according to work results.

Here we also have criticisms of the self-managing interest communities, their machinery and their remuneration policy. The essence is to ask the question of how our communists are working in the delegate system, in the assemblies and so forth. Here everyone must see these problems in their sphere.

In this connection, the role of the League of Communists was encouraged at the congress and elsewhere and continues to be worked out. The central question is how communists carry out their tasks in the whole delegate system, in sociopolitical organizations and in basic and municipal organization.

Here we also have the question of the development of more efficient collective work and leadership. This must be applied more consistently at all levels. Quite a lot of work is being done on this now, in analyzing the problems in this connection.

Speaking about the role of the information media, Dusan Dragosavac stressed the necessity to struggle more consistently for the even more successful development of the Marxist press, and this is a question which ought to be discussed.

We must educate ourselves in a Marxist way--this is the obligation of all members of the party. This question is more intense when related to journalists, as well as to party leaders, for people often think that they know everything when they complete some course at school or enter some profession.

There is the view in our country that when someone takes up some function there is no longer any need for more education. On the contrary, I think that this demands more knowledge and constant education.

For the press, the question of the function of the press poses itself. The question of involvement or noninvolvement is not a matter of dispute; on the contrary, one must always be involved. But the question is what the press is involved in. If it is a Marxist press, if it is on the line of the historic interest of the working class, then it can and must develop the utmost freedom as regards these questions.

This must be clear, so that the bourgeois-capitalist model of freedom is not planted in our country. There are also such orientations in our information media. I think that this is the case in some illustrated magazines. Unfortunately, some television and radio programs, as well as other parts of the press, are not free from this either.

As well as criticism from bourgeois positions and the bourgeois concept of the freedom of the press, we also have dogmatic, unitarist and neo-Stalinist tendencies. We cannot allow our information media to spread this. Those who have claims on Yugoslavia, various foreign agents and different nationalists of the separatist or unitarist type, seek exactly this kind of freedom. Of course, we are not in favor of this kind of freedom, we are in favor of Marxist socialist freedom, which arises out of the position of the working people in managing the means of production and the conditions and results of their labor which is the essence of the true freedom for which we are struggling.

Our press must affirm self-management by the social means of production, it must affirm national equality, civil liberties established by the constitution and by law, and it must affirm work, work results and working people and, of course, humanism. In order for these aims to be carried out, we must develop freedom of criticism. That is why the question of the socialization and the social role of the press has been raised. Here the role of the basic League of Communists organization in the press is also significant because of the Marxist orientation, the ideopolitical development of journalists and sensitivity to various alien influences. Here we must also define the role of the publishing council and, of course, of editorial boards, for the councils and the League of Communists must not take over the work of the editorial boards.

The basic requirements are that our press first present the truth about Yugoslavia to the world and second, that it present the truth about the world to Yugoslavia and to Yugoslav citizens. If we hold to this, I think this is then our strength, stressed Dusan Dragosavac.

Speaking about some topical international questions related to Kampuchea, Dusan Dragosavac said among other things that this is a threat to peace and intensifies the question of the basic principles of relations between states and peoples. This is particularly harmful, since it is a case of nonalined and socialist countries.

Contemporary society is constantly confronted with various types of interference in the internal affairs of individual countries. Some stronger and more developed countries interfere in the relations of smaller and underdeveloped countries. This is contrary to the UN Charter and the documents of the nonalined countries and the European security conference.

The greatest danger to peace and human freedom is the threatening of the integrity of sovereign states and interference in their internal systems. Such actions cannot be justified by any kind of theory of limited sovereignty. Even before the Belgrade conference on European security and cooperation some were leading a strong campaign on human rights, whereas others were opposed to this.

We were and are against such a campaign but not because we would not be critical of the level and achievements in human rights, even of those who raised this or of those who oppose it. However, we were not able to accept the motives and aims of this campaign because it was aimed essentially against Helsinki.

Some of those who at that time rightly opposed raising this at the conference are now engaged in the aggression against Kampuchea which threatens human rights in that country.

Socialist Yugoslavia had, and still has, a uniform criterion on these questions. This is why it had a principled, politically correct position in both cases. We have been and remain critical of the shortcomings in freedom and human rights in the world as a whole, particularly in the case of misfortune and poverty, exploitation of some countries by others and exploitation within individual countries. We are also conscious of the fact that the full content of human rights has not been achieved in any country in the world.

When discussing questions of the sovereignty of states and peoples and of human rights and freedoms, I am reminded of Marx' views on this.

Marx stressed that the laws of morality and truth, by which individuals should be guided in mutual relations, should also be the supreme laws in relations between peoples. This would have to apply in particular to relations between socialist countries, for this is an inseparable and integral part of the struggle for the liberation of both the working class and working people. It should be clear to everyone, but particularly to communists, that a people which subjugates other peoples is in fact undermining its own freedom, or, as Marx said, "is forging its own chains."

History has shown that aggressors--even if they managed to conquer individual countries temporarily--eventually lost everything and were censured by history. Marx expressed this in the following way in relation to the Paris commune: "Before the eyes of the Prussian Army, which had made two French provinces part of Germany, the commune united workers of the whole world to France."

Marx' statement is valid today. The aggressors against Kampuchea are losing the sympathies of the majority of the advanced and progressive world, whereas the people of Kampuchea (since it is not a question of the regime, of which we are indeed critical) have gained and continue to gain the sympathies of advanced and progressive humanity as a victim.

It was said a long time ago that revolution is not for export. On the contrary, every attempt to export revolution, particularly by means of force, is transformed into counterrevolution and every aggression against an individual country must be censured.

This time too, the Yugoslav leadership took a clear and public position on this, just as it has taken a position on all other similar happenings, said, among other things, Dusan Dragosavac, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in a conversation with BORBA and TANJUG journalists.

BELGRADE CITY OFFICIAL BEGINS TALKS WITH BEIJING COUNTERPART

LD261752 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1112 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beijing [Peking], Jan 26 (TANJUG)--Belgrade city assembly President Zivorad Kovacevic and Beijing's Revolutionary Committee Chairman Lin Hujia [Lin Hu-chia] today opened talks on cooperation between the two cities in various fields. Both sides have assessed that great possibilities exist for exchange of experience and cooperation at the economic, scientific-technical, cultural, sports and other levels.

Lin Hujia today offered a luncheon in honour of the Belgrade city delegation. In his toast at the luncheon, Lin Hujia assessed President Tito's visit to China and Hua Guofeng's [Hua Kuo-feng] visit to Yugoslavia as having laid the foundations for long-lasting, comprehensive and friendly relations between the two countries, the two parties and the people of China and Yugoslavia. The Beijing Revolutionary Committee chairman set out the Yugoslav people's achievements in socialist development and described the League of Communists of Yugoslavia as a "glorious party which develops the system of socialist self-management in accordance with the theory of Marxism and Yugoslavia's specific conditions".

IRON GATES COMMISSION SESSION ENDS IN BELGRADE

AU261550 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Jan 79 AU

[Text] A session of the Yugoslav-Romanian Iron Gates mixed commission has ended in Belgrade. A report of the Yugoslav-Romanian investor on the state of work in constructing the Iron Gates-2 power plant and on an additional system for protecting the Iron Gates system was discussed. The commission noted that work is progressing according to plan.

AUSTRIA'S FIRST CROATIAN LANGUAGE RADIO PROGRAM REPORTED

LD262314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, January 26 (TANJUG)--The first radio programme in Croatian on the Burgenland Croats, in Austria, went on the air for 40 minutes earlier today at the local radio station in Burgenland. The Burgenland Croats' demand of long standing to have broadcasts in their native language, a demand based on an obligation of the Austrian Goverrment embodied in the state treaty of 1955, has thus been met. Also demanded are daily radio broadcasts in Croatian lasting over 40 minutes, and the participation of representatives of the Burgenland Croats' authentic organizations in taking programming decisions and in selecting programme organizers. The first broadcast left these demands outstanding.

For this reason, the programme has drawn criticism, although the fact that it was broadcast at all is considered important. Dr Ivo Mueller, president of the Croatian Society of Culture, has described it as "a programme on, rather than for, the Burgenland Croats."